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CENSUS OFFICE. RECEIVED NOV 8 1880

Supervisor's Dist. No. 59.
Enumeration Dist. No. 68.

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 3 and 4.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED).

Products of Industry in Frederick City, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Thos. M. Holbrunner
Special Agent.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.				MACHINES.			MATERIALS.	
			Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. May to November.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary mechanic.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of sewing-machines.	Number of pegging-machines.	Number of screwing and nailing machines.	Number sides sole leather.	Number sides upper leather.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Lewis, J. Henry	$500,	2	2	~	~	10	10	$2.00	$1.00	$100,	12	~	~	~	None	None	None	Cannot Say	Cannot Say
Kline, John A.	$200,	3	3	~	~	10	10	$2.00	$1.00	$400,	12	~	~	~	~	~	~	〃	〃
Biggs, Elijah H.	$100,	4	4	~	~	12	12	$2.00	$1.00	$500,	12	~	~	~		~	~	〃	〃
Yoder, John T.	$500,	2	2	~	~	10	10	$1.50	$1.25	$100,	12	~	~	~	~	~	~	〃	〃

BOOTS AND SHOES—Continued.

MATERIALS—Continued.			PRODUCTS.						POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.									
									IF WATER-POWER IS USED.							IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.		
											WHEELS.							
Pounds of other leather.	Value of all other materials.	Total value of all materials.	Number of pairs of boots.	Value.	Number of pairs of shoes.	Value.	Value of unspecified products, including repairing.	Total value of all products.	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Cannot Say	Cannot Say	$700,	Cannot Say	Cannot Say	Cannot Say	Cannot Say	Cannot Say	$1,500	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
〃	〃	$400,	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	$1,200	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
〃	〃	$1,500	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	$2,800	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
〃	〃	$500,	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	$914	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~

LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED).

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.				TANNING. MATERIALS.						
			Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. May to November.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of tons hemlock bark.	Sources whence hemlock bark is procured.	Number of tons oak bark.	Sources whence oak bark is procured.	Number of hides.	Number of skins.	Total value of all materials.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Ashley & Brookey	$20,000.	12	12	~	~	10	10	$1.25	$1.00	$3,000.	12	~	~	~	~	~	200	W. Virginia & Md.	2,000	1,500	$12,000.
Baker, Joseph D.	$25,000.	25	25	~	~	11	10	$1.15	$1.00	$3,500.	12	~	~	~	~	~	1,000	W. Virginia	5,000	200	$27,000.
Kunkel, Philip B.	$10,000.	8	8	~	~	11	9	$1.50	$1.00	$2,500.	12	~	~	~	~	~	500	W. Virginia	2,000	1,500	$13,600.

LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED)—Continued.

TANNING—Continued. PRODUCTS.			CURRYING. MATERIALS.				PRODUCTS.			POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER-POWER IS USED.							IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.		
												WHEELS.							
Number of sides of leather.	Number of skins.	Total value of products.	Number of sides of leather.	Number of skins.	Number of gallons of oil.	Total value of all materials.	Number of sides of leather.	Number of skins.	Total value of products.	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
4,000	1,500	$18,000.	3,000	1,500	800	$14,800 / $12,000	3,000	1,500	$17,000 / $15,000.	Carroll Creek,	~	~	~	~	~	~	1	1	10
10,000	200	$36,000.	500	200	200	$2,000,	500	200	$3,500 / $2,500.	Carroll Creek	~	~	~	~	~	~	1	1	12
4,000	1,500	$19,000,	~	~	200	$80	"No Currying or finishing"			Carroll Creek,	~	~	~	~	~	~	1	1	12

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

OFFICE. NOV 8 1880

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Supervisor's Dist. No. 59

Enumeration Dist. No. 68

The following classes of Manufacturing Establishments will be reported on a **SPECIAL MANUFACTURING SCHEDULE**, and not on this Schedule, viz:

(1.) Boot and Shoe Factories.
(2.) Cheese and Butter Factories.
(3.) Flouring and Grist Mills.
(4.) Salt Works.
(5.) Lumber Mills and Saw Mills.
(6.) Brick Yards and Tile Works.
(7.) Paper Mills.
(8.) Coal Mines.
(9.) Agricultural Implement Works.
(10.) Quarries.

SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in Frederick City, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: Frederick City Md.

Jno. Wm. Holbrunner
Special Agent. Enumerator.

	Name of Corporation, Company, or Individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Name of Business, Manufacture, or Product.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed.			Wages and Hours of Labor.					Months in Operation.					Value of Material (including Mill Supplies and Fuel. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Value of Product (including Jobbing and Repairing. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Power used in Manufacture.								
								Number of Hours in the ordinary day of labor.												If water power is used.						If steam power is used.		
																				On what River or Stream?	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels.				Number of Boilers.	Number of Engines.	Horse power.
																						Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.			
					Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On ¾ time only.	On ½ time only.	On ¼ time only.	Idle.												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1	Wilson, Nathaniel J.	Manufr of Tin & Sheet Iron Copper	$5,000.	8	6	8	~	10	10	$2.00	$1.00	$1,950.	12	~	~	~	~	$5,500	$9,500	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
2	Foy, Ernest A. C.	Manufr of Tin & Sheet Iron Copper	$5,881	8	8	~	~	10	10	$2.00	$1.00	$2,269	12	~	~	~	~	$1,881	$5,442 4,090	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
3																													
4	Kefnwood, James H.	Manufr of Tin & Sheet Iron Copper	$2,000	2	2	~	~	12	10	$1.50	$1.00	$100.	12	~	~	~	~	$3,000	$4,000	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
5	Kahn, Charles R.	Manufr of Tin & Sheet Iron Copper	$1,900	3	3	~	~	10	10	$2.00	$1.25	$800.	12	~	~	~	~	$1,300	$3,266	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
6																													
7	Koontz, Edward	Manufr of Tin & Sheet Iron Copper	$5,000	3	3	~	~	10	10	$1.25	$.50	$780.	12	~	~	~	~	$6,000	$8,000	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
8	Zedricks, Rebecca	Manufr Tin & Sheet Iron Copper	$1,500	6	6	~	~	10	10	$2.00	$1.00	$2,000	12	~	~	~	~	$6,000	$14,000	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
9																													
10	Mauffe, David A.	Clothing Mercht Tailoring	$3,000	20	6	10	~	10	8	$2.00	$1.00	$2,000	12	~	~	~	~	$5,000	$10,000	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
11	Cramer, George A.	Clothing Mercht Tailoring	$3,000	25	6	20	5	10	10	$3.00	$1.25	$3,000	12	~	~	~	~	$10,000	$19,000	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
12																													
13	Depkin, Henry	Clothing Mercht Tailoring	$1,500	12	4	9	3	10	10	$2.25	$1.50	$2,000	12	~	~	~	~	$4,000	$7,500	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
14	Walker, James S.	Clothing Mercht Tailoring	$1,500	18	5	12	6	12	10	$2.50	$1.25	$2,800	12	~	~	~	~	$4,500	$10,000	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
15																													
16	Hendrickson, John D.	Clothing Mercht Tailoring	400.	6	1	3	~	10	10	$1.50	$1.00	300.	12	~	~	~	~	$1,200	$1,900	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
17	Winebrenner, David C.	Clothing Mercht Tailoring	$3,500	20	4	4	~	10	10	$2.00	$1.00	$1,800	8	~	~	4	~	$4,500	$7,500	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
18																													
19	Treich, John B.	Clothing Mercht Tailoring	$500.	4	1	3	~	10	10	$1.75	$.75	300.	12	~	~	~	~	$1,000	$2,200	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
20	Zieler, John D. & Son	Clothing Mercht Tailoring	$2,500	4	3	1	~	10	10	$1.50	$1.00	$1,000	~	~	~	~	~	$3,000	$5,000	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
21																													
22	Lowenstein, David	Clothing Mercht Tailoring	$1,000	4	1	3	~	10	10	$1.50	$.75	300	12	~	~	~	~	$1,000	$1,500	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
23	Lowenstein, Isaac	Clothing Mercht Tailoring	$2,000	15	8	3	~	12	12	$3.00	$1.75	$4,000	12	~	~	~	~	$9,000	$15,000	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
24																													
25	Lingenbaker, Clemens	Manufr of Cigars	$2,500	6	5	6	~	10	9	$1.50	$1.00	$1,500	12	~	~	~	~	$2,500	$5,380	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
26	Kussmaul & Brother	Manufr of Cigars	$2,000	5	3	5	~	10	10	$1.50	$1.00	$900.	12	~	~	~	~	$2,000	$4,000	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
27																													
28	Lorentz, Brothers,	Manufr of Cigars	$2,000	3	3	~	~	10	10	$1.75	$1.00	$1,000	12	~	~	~	~	$2,000	$4,000	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
29	Eline, Hanson T.	Manufr of Cigars	$50.	3	1	2	~	10	10	$1.50	$1.00	$500.	12	~	~	~	~	$1,500	$2,500	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
30																													
31	Knelz, Lewis G.	Manufr of Cigars	$500.	2	1	2	~	10	10	$1.50	$1.00	$275.	12	~	~	~	~	$1,000	$2,200	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
32	Himmell, William C.	Manufr of Cigars	$200.	2	1	2	~	10	8	$2.00	$1.25	$25.	12	~	~	~	~	$400	$900.	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
33																													
34	Gauble, Brothers,	Manufr of Cigars	$400.	1	1	~	~	10	10	$1.50	$1.00	$250.	12	~	~	~	~	$1,200	$2,000	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
35	Storm, William C.	Manufr of Cigars	$300.	4	1	3	~	10	10	$1.50	$1.00	$428.	12	~	~	~	~	$800	$1,700	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
36																													
37	Faerie, Anthony W.	Manufr of Cigars	$250.	2	1	2	~	8	8	$1.50	$1.00	$100.	12	~	~	~	~	$334	$1,007	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
38	Frazier, David	Carpenter	$800.	2	2	~	~	10	8	$2.00	$1.00	$450.	8	~	~	2	2	$2,000	$3,000	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
39																													
40	Moore, John T.	Carpenter	$300.	7	7	~	~	10	8	$2.00	$1.00	$700.	12	~	~	~	~	$3,000	$4,500	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
41	Landerkin & Duvall,	Carpenter	$1,400	6	6	~	~	10	9	$2.00	$1.00	$550.	12	~	~	~	~	$7,000	$9,500	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
42																													
43	Boyer, Samuel A.	Carriage Saddlery Materials	$300.	1	1	~	~	10	10	$1.50	[illegible]	600.	12	~	~	~	~	$300.	$1200 [illegible]	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
44	Bennett, Lewis & Bro.	Wheelwrighting Repairing Blacksmithing	$1,000	2	1	~	~	11	9	$1.50	$1.00	300.	12	~	~	~	~	$300.	$1,500	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
45																													

REMARKS.—The term "Productive Industry" must be understood, in its largest significance, to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, as blacksmithing, coopering, carpentering, &c. The smallest shop should not be omitted, provided the production reaches $500 annually, including the cost of materials. Enumerators will take pains to reach all of the productive establishments, large and small, within their several districts.

COLUMN 2.—The kind of business or the character of product should be described as specifically as possible, thus: Sewing-Machines, Corsets, Furniture, Foundry, Machine Shop, Coopering, Blacksmithing, &c.

COLUMN 11.—In many establishments (as carpenter shops, blacksmith shops, &c.) it will be found that no ordinary laborers are employed. In this case column 11 will not be filled.

COLUMNS 13 to 17.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for in one or more of the columns 13 to 17, thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and 2 months idle.

COLUMNS 18 and 19.—These inquiries are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto,—especially in the case of small shops where book-accounts are not kept.

[18.]—The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.

[19.]—The value of the product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods, or doing work, for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.

COLUMN 20.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.

COLUMNS 27 and 28.—Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.

COLUMNS 26 and 29.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

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CENSUS OFFICE. RECEIVED NOV 8 1880

Page No. 2

Supervisor's Dist. No. 59.

Enumeration Dist. No. 68.

The following classes of Manufacturing Establishments will be reported on a SPECIAL MANUFACTURING SCHEDULE, and not on this Schedule, viz:

(1.) Boot and Shoe Factories.
(2.) Cheese and Butter Factories.
(3.) Flouring and Grist Mills.
(4.) Salt Works.
(5.) Lumber Mills and Saw Mills.
(6.) Brick Yards and Tile Works.
(7.) Paper Mills.
(8.) Coal Mines.
(9.) Agricultural Implement Works.
(10.) Quarries.

SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in Frederick City, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: Frederick City Md.

Wm. Em. Holbrunner
Special Agent. ~~Enumerator.~~

	Name of Corporation, Company, or Individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Name of Business, Manufacture, or Product.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed. Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and Hours of Labor. Number of Hours in the ordinary day of labor. May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in Operation. On full time.	On ¾ time only.	On ⅔ time only.	On ½ time only.	Idle.	Value of Material (including Mill Supplies and Fuel. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Value of Product (including Jobbing and Repairing. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Power used in Manufacture. If water power is used. On what River or Stream?	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam power is used. Number of Boilers.	Number of Engines.	Horse power.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
1	Kemp, Calvin P.	Wheel Righting &c.	$ 350.	1	1	~	~	10	10	$1.25	$1.00	$ 24.	12	~	~	~	~	$ 350	$ 950.	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	1
2	Hagan, Richard T.	Wheel Righting &c.	$ 500.	2	1 2	~	~	12	8	$2.00	$1.00	$ 50.	12	~	~	~	~	$ 400	$ 1.000	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	2
3																														3
4	Mains, Lewis H.	Wheel Righting &c.	$ 1.500	4	4	~	~	12	9	$1.50	$1.00	$ 500.	12	~	~	~	~	$ 1.200	$ 2.000	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	4
5	Duvall James C.	Wheel Righting &c.	$ 250.	3	1 3	~	~	12	8	$1.50	$1.00	$ 100.	12	~	~	~	~	$ 400	$ 1.200	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	5
6																														6
7	Knock, Henry H.	Manufr of Furniture	$ 500.	2	1 2	~	~	10	10	$1.25	$1.00	$ 150.	12	~	~	~	~	$ 500	$ 1.200	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	7
8	Etchison, Henry Wm	Manufr of Furniture	$ 6.000	5	3 5	~	~	10	9	$1.75	$1.25	$ 4.000	12	~	~	~	~	$ 6.000	$ 8.000	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	8
9																														9
10	Asylum, Deaf & Dumb	Manufr of Furniture	$ 400.	8	7	~	1	9½	9½	$1.83	$1.00	$ 550.	10	~	~	2	~	$ 332	$ 623	Tenpile Statement — Gross Profit is not known as accounts are kept simply to meet										10 (OK)
11	Oberdorfer, Leonard	Manufr of Furniture	$ 3.000	2	1 2	~	~	10	10	$1.50	$2.00	$ 150.	12	~	~	~	~	$ 1.500	$ 2.800	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	11
12																														12
13	Carty, Clarence C.	Manufr of Furniture	$ 4.000	3	3	~	~	10	9	$1.50	.85	750.	12	~	~	~	~	$ 2.000	$ 3.800	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	13
14	Schroeder, Frederick	Cabinet Maker Plumbing	$ 5.000	5	3 5	~	~	10	8	$2.00	$1.00	1.000	12	~	~	~	~	$ 2.500	$ 5.000	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	14
15																														15
16	Rice T. & Albert T.	Cabinet Furniture Maker &c.	$ 2.000	2	2	~	~	10	8	$1.50	$1.00	625.	~	~	12	~	~	$ 2.000	$ 3.000	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	16
17	Schrodel, John	Manufr of Confectionary	$ 2.000	2	1 2	~	~	10	10	$1.50	$1.00	300.	12	~	~	~	~	$ 1.000	$ 2.000	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	17
18																														18
19	Burucker, Sophia	Manufr of Confectionary	1.500	4	1 2	1 2	~	10	10	$1.50	$1.00	450.	12	~	~	~	~	$ 2.000	$ 3.500	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	19
20	Rhodes, Francis T.	Manufr of Confectionary	1.000	3	1 2	1	~	10	10	$1.50	$1.00	200	12	~	~	~	~	$ 1.000	$ 1.800	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	20
21																														21
22	McCardell, A. C.	Manufr of Confectionary	16.800	16	12	2 4	~	10	10	$1.50	$1.00	2.800	12	~	~	~	~	$ 12.500	$ 18.000	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	22
23	Stonebraker, D. K.	Manufr of Confectionary	1.000	4	3 4	~	~	10	10	$1.50	$1.00	900.	12	~	~	~	~	$ 1.000	$ 2.500	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	23
24																														24
25	Nusbaum, Philip H.	Manufr of Confectionary	2.500	2	1 2	~	~	10	10	$2.00	$1.00	200.	12	~	~	~	~	$ 1.000	$ 1.917	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	25
26	Beckley, Gabriel	Manufr of Confectionary	300.	2	1	1	~	10	10	$1.50	$1.00	300.	12	~	~	~	~	$ 1.000	$ 2.000	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	26
27																														27
28	Ruland, Adam	Cracker & other bakery products Manufr of Bread &c.	$ 3.500	4	1 2	1 2	~	10	10	$1.50	$1.00	500.	12	~	~	~	~	$ 3.500	$ 5.500	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	28
29	Koester, Lewis	Cracker & other bakery products Manufr of Bread &c.	$ 150.	2	1	1	~	10	10	$1.50	$1.00	500.	12	~	~	~	~	$ 1.000	$ 1.900	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	29
30																														30
31	Shilling & Shawen	Cracker & other bakery products Manufr of Bread &c.	$ 5.000	5	1 2	1	~	10	10	$1.50	$1.00	600.	12	~	~	~	~	$ 12.000	$ 13.000	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	31
32	Buesing, Frederick	Cracker & other bakery products Manufr of Bread &c.	$ 3.500	2	1 2	~	~	10	10	$1.50	$1.00	400.	12	~	~	~	~	1.000	$ 2.200	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	32
33																														33
34	Blumenauer, Nicholas	Cracker & other bakery products Manufr of Bread &c.	$ 800.	3	1 3	~	~	8 7	8 7	$1.00	.66	308.	12	~	~	~	~	$ 1.408	$ 2.230	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	34
35	Neidhardt, William	Cracker & other bakery products Manufr of Bread &c.	$ 2.500	3	1 3	~	~	10	10	$1.50	$1.00	300.	12	~	~	~	~	$ 2.500	$ 4.500	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	35
36																														36
37	Eader, Peter M.	Blacksmithing &c.	$ 150.	2	1 2	~	~	10	10	$1.50	$1.00	300.	12	~	~	~	~	$ 500	$ 1.200	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	37
38	Noland, Alexander	Blacksmithing &c.	$ 300.	2	1 2	~	~	10	10	$1.25	$1.00	300.	12	~	~	~	~	$ 500	$ 1.600	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	38
39																														39
40	Mullen, Charles C.	Blacksmithing &c.	$ 500.	3	1 3	~	~	12	9	$1.50	$1.00	300.	12	~	~	~	~	$ 500	$ 1.500	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	40
41	Buch, Justin	Blacksmithing &c.	1.000	2	1 2	~	~	12	10	$1.50	$1.00	150.	12	~	~	~	~	$ 300	$ 1.000	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	41
42																														42
43	Lehmann, Edward A.	Blacksmithing &c.	5.000	3	1 3	~	~	12	9	$2.00	$1.25	400.	12	~	~	~	~	$ 1.200	$ 3.500	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	43
44	Babel, George A.	Blacksmithing &c.	$ 300.	2	1 2	~	~	12	10	$1.25	$1.00	225.	12	~	~	~	~	$ 350	$ 1.100	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	44
45																														45

REMARKS.—The term "Productive Industry" must be understood, in its largest significance, to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, as blacksmithing, coopering, carpentering, &c. The smallest shop should not be omitted, provided the production reaches $500 annually, including the cost of materials. Enumerators will take pains to reach all of the productive establishments, large and small, within their several districts.

COLUMN 2.—The kind of business or the character of product should be described as specifically as possible, thus: Sewing-Machines, Corsets, Furniture, Foundry, Machine Shop, Coopering, Blacksmithing, &c.

COLUMN 11.—In many establishments (as carpenter shops, blacksmith shops, &c.) it will be found that no ordinary laborers are employed. In this case column 11 will not be filled.

COLUMNS 13 to 17.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for in one or more of the columns 13 to 17, thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and 2 months idle.

COLUMNS 18 and 19.—These inquiries are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto,—especially in the case of small shops where book-accounts are not kept.

[18.]—The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.

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COLUMN 20.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.

COLUMNS 27 and 28.—Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.

COLUMNS 26 and 29.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

[7–261.]

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Page No. 3

Supervisor's Dist. No. 59

Enumeration Dist. No. 68

The following classes of Manufacturing Establishments will be reported on a SPECIAL MANUFACTURING SCHEDULE, and not on this Schedule, viz:

(1.) Boot and Shoe Factories.
(2.) Cheese and Butter Factories.
(3.) Flouring and Grist Mills.
(4.) Salt Works.
(5.) Lumber Mills and Saw Mills.
(6.) Brick Yards and Tile Works.
(7.) Paper Mills.
(8.) Coal Mines.
(9.) Agricultural Implement Works.
(10.) Quarries.

SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in Frederick City, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: Frederick City, Md.

Wm. Geo. Coldsmith
Special Agent. ~~Enumerator.~~

Name of Corporation, Company, or Individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Name of Business, Manufacture, or Product.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Average number of hands employed: Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and Hours of Labor: Number of Hours in the ordinary day of labor: May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in Operation: On full time.	On ¾ time only.	On ½ time only.	On ¼ time only.	Idle.	Value of Material (including Mill Supplies and Fuel. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Value of Product (including Jobbing and Repairing. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Power used in Manufacture: If water power is used: On what River or Stream?	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam power is used: Number of Boilers.	Number of Engines.	Horse power.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1 Carpenter, Arnold	Blacksmithing	$ 2,000	2	1½	~	~	10	10	$1.50	$1.00	300.	12	~	~	~	~	$ 340.	$ 1,000	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
2 Rife, Peter	Blacksmithing	$ 2,300	4	1¼	~	~	12	12	$1.50	$1.00	450.	12	~	~	~	~	$ 500.	$ 1,500	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
3																												
4 Seeger, Peter	Blacksmithing	$ 1,000	3	1½	~	~	10	10	$1.50	$1.00	300.	12	~	~	~	~	$ 1,000	$ 2,000	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
5 Elingan, Lewis D.	Saddlery + Harness Manufacturing	$ 10,000	5	4	~	1	10	10	$1.50	$1.00	1,500	12	~	~	~	~	$ 5,500	$ 10,500	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
6																												
7 Brish & Houck,	Saddlery + Harness Manufacturing	$ 1,000	3	1½	~	~	10	10	$1.75	$1.00	350.	12	~	~	~	~	$ 7,000	$ 9,000	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
8 Steiner, Ira F.	Saddlery + Harness Manufacturing	$ 500.	2	1½	~	~	10	10	$1.50	$1.00	40.	12	~	~	~	~	$ 150.	$ 600.	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
9																												
10 Bentz, Lawrence	Saddlery + Harness Manufacturing	$ 2,000	8	7½	~	~	10	10	$1.50	$1.00	800.	12	~	~	~	~	$ 3,000	$ 5,000	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
11 Eisler, Daniel	Manufacturing Gloves	$ 800.	4	1½	12	~	10	9	$.67	$.50	325	12	~	~	~	~	$ 160.	$ 2800	"Carroll Creek"	~	~	~	~	~	~	1	1	3
12																												
13 Young, McClintock	Machine Shop	$ 3,000	8	8	~	~	10	8	$1.25	$1.00	2500	6	6	~	~	~	$ 2,000	$ 10,000	"Carroll Creek"	5	1	Turbine	2	80	3	1	1	4
14 Steinfel, Henry	Grain Dealer + Distiller	$ 10,000	10	7½	~	~	9	9	$1.50	$.80	1500	12	~	~	~	~	$ 5,000	$ 7,500	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	1	1	20
15																												
16 Gombert & Kirchbrunner,	Machine Shop	$ 1,500	3	1½	~	~	10	10	$1.75	$1.00	300.	12	~	~	~	~	$ 800.	$ 2,800	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	1	1	6
17 Page, Calvin	Foundry + Machine Shop	$ 35,000	20	17½	~	~	10	9	$2.00	$1.25	4,300	7	5	~	~	~	$ 3,000	$ 9,000	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	1	1	16
18																												
19 Abbott, John H.	Machine Shop	$ 1,200	2	1½	~	~	10	9	$2.50	$1.00	300.	12	~	~	~	~	$ 200.	$ 1,800	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	1	1	4
20							12																					
21 Lipps, John G.	Beer Brewery	$ 4,500	3	3	~	~	10	10	$1.25	$1.00	1,000	12	~	~	~	~	$ 1,500	$ 3,500	X	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
22 Hauser, Paul	Beer Brewery	$ 8,000	4	4	~	~	12	10	$2.00	$1.00	1,000	12	~	~	~	~	$ 4,000	$ 8,000	X	~	~	~	~	~	~	1	1	6
23 Shipley, William H.	Mineral Soda Water Manufacturer	$ 500.	2	1½	~	~	10	10	$1.00	$.50	75.	5	~	~	~	7	$ 300.	$ 600.	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
24																												
25 Isabella Gas Works,	Manufacture of Gas	$ 36,000	6	6	~	~	12	12	$1.50	$1.00	2,200	12	~	~	~	~	$ 2,500	$ 4,700	Gas sold at $2 per M feet, no dividends.)	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
26 Citizens Gas Company	Manufacture of Gas	$ 39,000	8	5½	~	~	10	9	$1.25	$1.00	1,486	12	~	~	~	~	$ 890.	$ 7,000	Two Retorts, Steam and Water Power used.)	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
27																												
28 Eldridge, Eliza J.	Millinery	$ 3,500	7	~	7	~	10	10	$1.00	$.75	750.	7	~	~	~	5	$ 4,000	$ 6,000	X	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
29 Davis, William J.	Manufacture Hair	$ 200.	1	1	~	~	10	10	$2.00	$1.00	None	12	~	~	~	~	$ 100.	$ 500.	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
30																												
31 Milcoyne & Markey,	Sash & Door Factory	$ 19,000	8	8	~	~	10	8	$1.75	$1.25	2,400	10	~	~	~	2	$ 7,000	$ 10,000	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	2	1	30
32 Hardt & Keefer	Sash & Door Factory	$ 16,000	10	10	~	~	10	9	$2.10	$1.00	4,141	12	~	~	~	~	$ 12,000	$ 17,000	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	1	1	15
33																												
34 Koutzahn & Bowers,	Sash Door + Blind Manufacturing	$ 17,000	10	10	~	~	10	9	$2.25	$1.25	5,000	12	~	~	~	~	$ 14,000	$ 21,000	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	1	1	40
35 Ruprecht, Henry F.	Upholstering	$ 1,000	3	1½	~	~	10	10	$2.00	$1.00	400.	8	~	~	~	4	$ 600.	$ 1,200	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
36																												
37 Shaffner, Alpheus H.	Upholstering	$ 500.	1	1	~	~	10	10	~~$1.50~~	~~$1.00~~	None	12	~	~	~	~	$ 1,000	$ 1,900	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
38 Flick, Albert S.	Manufacturing Cigars	$ 100.	2	1½	~	~	10	9	$1.00	$.75	50.	12	~	~	~	~	$ 450.	$ 1,000	(Hand)	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
39																												
40 Haynie, J. Henry	Paper Hanger + House Painter	$ 1,000.	8	8	~	~	10	10	$2.00	$1.00	2,000.	8	~	~	2	2	$ 2,100.	$ 5,105	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
41 Saltzgiver, George E.	Manufacturing Salts & Cakes	$ 1,000.	6	12	12	12	8	10	$2.50	$1.00	500.	4	3	2	1	2	$ 600.	$ 1,500	(Steam)	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
42																												
43 Roelke, George J. H.	Marble Worker	$ 500.	2	1½	~	~	10	8	$2.00	$1.00	180.	12	~	~	~	~	$ 1,000	$ 2,100	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
44 Baker, Henry & Sons,	Marble Workers	$ 500.	3	1½	~	~	10	9	$2.00	$1.00	300.	12	~	~	~	~	$ 700.	$ 1,700	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
45																												

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OFFICE. NOV 8 1880

Page No. 4
Supervisor's Dist. No. 59
Enumeration Dist. No. 68

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(2.) Cheese and Butter Factories.
(3.) Flouring and Grist Mills.
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(6.) Brick Yards and Tile Works.
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(9.) Agricultural Implement Works.
(10.) Quarries.

SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in Frederick City, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: Frederick City, Md.

Theo. Wm. Hilbrunner
Special Agent ~~Enumerator~~.

Name of Corporation, Company, or Individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Name of Business, Manufacture, or Product.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed. Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and Hours of Labor. Number of Hours in the ordinary day of labor. May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in Operation. On full time.	On ¾ time only.	On ½ time only.	On ¼ time only.	Idle.	Value of Material (including Mill Supplies and Fuel. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Value of Product (including Jobbing and Repairing. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Power used in Manufacture. If water power is used. On what River or Stream?	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam power is used. Number of Boilers.	Number of Engines.	Horse power.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1 Sifford, John E.	Marble Work	3,100	3	3	~	~	10	8	$2.00	$1.00	750,	12	~	~	~	~	$ 600	$ 1,800	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
2 Ramsburg, John H.	Manuf. of Carriages & Wagons	3,000	15	15	~	~	10	8	$2.50	$1.00	4,200	12	~	~	~	~	$ 5,500	$ 11,000	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
3																												
4 Kane & Hood,	Manuf. of Carriages & Wagons	4,500	7	7	~	~	10	8	$1.75	$1.00	1,900	12	~	~	~	~	$ 2,000	$ 5,500	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
5 Castle, Gilbert & Co.	Manuf. of Carriages & Wheelbarrows	2,000	7	7	~	~	10	8	$1.50	$ .75	225,	12	~	~	~	~	$ 200	$ 630,	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
6																												
7 Nellnagel, John J.	Manuf. of Stone & Earthenware	3,000	2	2	~	~	10	10	$1.50	$1.00	400,	10	~	~	~	2	$ 450	$ 1,650	(Manuel Power.)		~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
8 Ott, Wm. H. & Thomas	Manuf. of Stoneware & Earthenware	1,200,	2	2	~	~	10	8	$1.00	$1.00	200,	10	~	~	~	2	$ 150	$ 700,	(Manuel Power.)		~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
9																												
10 Payne, Joseph F.	Coopering &c.	1,200	10	7 8	~	~	12	12	$1.00	$ .75	$ 1,500	9	~	~	~	3	$ 10,500	$ 13,500	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
11 Thomas S. F. & Co.	Manuf. of Packing Boxes & Wrapping Paper	175,	4	3 4	~	~	10	10	$1.50	$1.00	$ 400,	6	~	~	~	6	$ 175	$ 1,400	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
12																												
13 Brown, Benjamin F.	Hay Packing &c.	1,000	3	3	~	~	10	8	$1.25	$1.00	$ 300,	2	~	~	~	10	$ 2,000	$ 3,500	(Horse Power.)		~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
14																												
15																												
16 Ramsburg Fertilizing Co.	Manuf. of Fertilizers	56,000	22	20 8	~	~	10	8	$1.50	$1.00	$ 3,000	12	~	~	~	~	$ 70,000	$ 85,000	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	1	1	30
17 Tyson J. & Son,	Manuf. of Fertilizers	15,600	20	20	~	~	10	9	$1.38	$1.00	$ 2,600	12	~	~	~	~	$ 46,000	$ 49,000	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	1	1	15
18																												
19 Rudolph, Max	Manuf. of Soap & Candles	5,450	2	12	~	~	10	10	$2.00	$1.00	$ 300,	12	~	~	~	~	$ 10,000	$ 13,000	(Hand.)		~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
20																												
21																												
22 McMurray & Lewis	Canning fresh Corn, Peas, Tomatoes & Fruits	115,000	1200	600	300	300	12	10	$1.50	$1.00	$ 50,000	12	~	~	~	~	$ 175,000	$ 240,000	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	6	1	500
23																			6 Boilers, 500 Horse power, used for Hermetically Sealing Cans of Corn, Fruits, and Vegetables, such as Tomatoes, Beans, and Peas &c.									
24 Gilbert Geo. A.	Manuf. of Boots & Shoes	1,000	8	5 7	1	~	12	10	2.00	1.25	2,200	12	~	~	~	~	$ 3,000	$ 5800										
25																												
26 Maryland School for Deaf & Dumb	Boots & Shoes	1200	16	5	0	11	9	9	1.66 2/3	1.00	$ 5.00	10				2	$ 436	$ 527	Statement – This Dept is run simply to instruct Pupils a trade to earn support after leaving									
27																												
28 Fromke Brothers	Boots & Shoes	200	3	1 3	~	~	10	10	2.00	1.50	$ 450	12	~	~	~	~	$ 200	$ 300										
29																												
30 Thomas Henry F.	Manuf. Boots & Shoes	500	1	1	~	~	12	12	$ 1.25	$ 2.00	$ 400	12					$ 450	$ 1200										
31 Lewis Heaney J.	Manuf. Boots & Shoes	500	2	1 2	~	~	10	10	$ 2.00	$ 1.00	$ 100	12	~	~	~	~	$ 700	$ 1500										
32																												
33 Heine John A	Boot & Shoe Make	$ 200	3	1 2	~	~	10	10	$ 2.00	$ 1.00	$ 400	12	~	~	~	~	$ 400	$ 1200										
34 Briggs C. H.	Manuf. Boots & Shoes	$ 100	4	2 2	~	~	12	12	$ 2.00	$ 1.00	$ 500	12					$ 1500	$ 2800										
35																												
36 Green John T.	Manuf. Boots & Shoes	$ 500	2	1 2	~	~	10	10	$ 1.50	$ 1.25	$ 100.	12					$ 500	$ 914										
37																												
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Salt

REMARKS.—The term "Productive Industry" must be understood, in its largest significance, to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, as blacksmithing, coopering, carpentering, &c. The smallest shop should not be omitted, provided the production reaches $500 annually, including the cost of materials. Enumerators will take pains to reach all of the productive establishments, large and small, within their several districts.

COLUMN 2.—The kind of business or the character of product should be described as specifically as possible, thus: Sewing-Machines, Corsets, Furniture, Foundry, Machine Shop, Coopering, Blacksmithing, &c.

COLUMN 11.—In many establishments (as carpenter shops, blacksmith shops, &c.) it will be found that no ordinary laborers are employed. In this case column 11 will not be filled.

COLUMNS 13 to 17.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for in one or more of the columns 13 to 17, thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and 2 months idle.

COLUMNS 18 and 19.—These inquiries are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto,—especially in the case of small shops where book-accounts are not kept.

[18.]—The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.

[19.]—The value of the product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods, or doing work, for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.

COLUMN 20.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.

COLUMNS 27 and 28.—Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.

COLUMNS 26 and 29.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

(57)

[7–261.]

Page No. 5

Supervisor's Dist. No. 39

Enumeration Dist. No. 68

The following classes of Manufacturing Establishments will be reported on a SPECIAL MANUFACTURING SCHEDULE, and not on this Schedule, viz:

(1.) Boot and Shoe Factories.
(2.) Cheese and Butter Factories.
(3.) Flouring and Grist Mills.
(4.) Salt Works.
(5.) Lumber Mills and Saw Mills.
(6.) Brick Yards and Tile Works.
(7.) Paper Mills.
(8.) Coal Mines.
(9.) Agricultural Implement Works.
(10.) Quarries.

SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in Frederick City, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland, during th twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: Frederick City, Maryland.

Sud'n M. Colburn
Special Agent ~~Enumerator~~

	Name of Corporation, Company, or Individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Name of Business, Manufacture, or Product.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Average number of hands employed. Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and Hours of Labor. Number of Hours in the ordinary day of labor. May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in Operation. On full time.	On ¾ time only.	On ⅔ time only.	On ½ time only.	Idle.	Value of Material (including Mill Supplies and Fuel. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Value of Product (including Jobbing and Repairing. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Power used in Manufacture. If water power is used. On what River or Stream?	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam power is used. Number of Boilers.	Number of Engines.	Horse power.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1	Kaufman & Boulden	Printing & Publishing "Frederick Times"	6,800	18	18	×	×	15	15	1.50	.75	4,000	12	×	×	×	×	2,800	9,500	Daily & Weekly"	×	×	×	×	×	×	1	1	5
2	Kefer & Krauff	Printing & Publishing "Examiner"	3,000	9	9	×	×	8	8	2.00	.75	1,000	12	×	×	×	×	900	4,000	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
3																													
4	Baughman Bros.	Printing & Publishing "Republican Citizen"	6,500	19	15	4	×	10	10	2.00	1.00	2,000	12	×	×	×	×	3,000	9,000	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	1	1	4
5	Cole Charles	Printing & Publishing "Maryland Union"	5,000	6	6	×	×	8	8	2.00	1.00	1,500	12	×	×	×	×	1,200	5,000	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
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REMARKS.—The term "Productive Industry" must be understood, in its largest significance, to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, as blacksmithing, coopering, carpentering, &c. The smallest shop should not be omitted, provided the production reaches $500 annually, including the cost of materials. Enumerators will take pains to reach all of the productive establishments, large and small, within their several districts.

COLUMN 2.—The kind of business or the character of product should be described as specifically as possible, thus: Sewing-Machines, Corsets, Furniture, Foundry, Machine Shop, Coopering, Blacksmithing, &c.

COLUMN 11.—In many establishments (as carpenter shops, blacksmith shops, &c.) it will be found that no ordinary laborers are employed. In this case column 11 will not be filled.

COLUMNS 13 to 17.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for in one or more of the columns 13 to 17, thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and 2 months idle.

COLUMNS 18 and 19.—These inquiries are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto,—especially in the case of small shops where book-accounts are not kept.

[18.]—The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.

[19.]—The value of the product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods, or doing work, for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.

COLUMN 20.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.

COLUMNS 27 and 28.—Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.

COLUMNS 26 and 29.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

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Supervisor's Dist. No. 59.
Enumeration Dist. No. 68.

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 5 and 6.

CENSUS OFFICE. RECEIVED NOV 8 1880

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS.

Products of Industry in Frederick City, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Chas M. Holbrunner
Special Agent.

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS.

1 NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	2 CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	3 Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. 4 Males above 16 years.	5 Females above 15 years.	6 Children and youth.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR. 7 Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor: May to November.	8 November to May.	9 Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	10 Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	11 Total amount paid in wages during the year.	MONTHS IN OPERATION. 12 On full time.	13 On three-quarter time only.	14 On half time only.	15 Idle.	SAWS. 16 Number of gangs.	17 Number of saws in gang.	18 Number of circular saws.	19 Number of muley saws.	20 Number of hand-saws.	MATERIALS. 21 Value of logs.	22 Value of mill supplies.	23 Total value of all materials (including value of logs.)	PROPER SAW-MILL PRODUCTS. 24 Number of thousand feet of lumber.	25 Number of thousand laths.	26 Number of thousand shingles.

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—Continued.

PROPER SAW-MILL PRODUCTS—Continued. 27 Number of thousand staves.	28 Number of thousand sets of headings.	29 Number of thousand feet of bobbin and spool stock.	30 Total value of all products heretofore named.	31 Total value of all other products.	REMANUFACTURES. 32 Do you remanufacture any portion of your own cut into sash, doors, blinds, frames, clap-boards, &c.? [Yes or No.]	33 If so, give total value of such manufactures.	34 Give average number of hands employed in such remanufacture.	35 From what region do you procure your logs?	36 Do you do your own logging? [Yes or no.]	37 If so, what proportion of your logs do you bring in?	38 Do you ship your product in your own vessels? [Yes or no.]	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER IS USED. 39 On what river or stream? (See note below.)	40 Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS. 41 Number.	42 Kind.	43 Breadth, in feet.	44 Revolutions per minute.	45 Horse-power.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED. 46 Number of boilers.	47 Number of engines.	48 Horse-power.

BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS.

1 NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	2 CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	3 Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. 4 Males above 16 years.	5 Females above 15 years.	6 Children and youth.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR. 7 Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor: May to November.	8 November to May.	9 Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	10 Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	11 Total amount paid in wages during the year.	MONTHS IN OPERATION. 12 On full time.	13 On three-quarter time only.	14 On half time only.	15 Idle.	MATERIALS. 16 Number of cords wood.	17 Value of all other material.	18 Total value of all materials.
1 Winchester, Benjamin F.	$10,000.	42	30	—	12	10	8	$1.38	$1.00	$7,000.	6	—	2	4	~~450 Tons of Coal~~ ~~$1,500.~~	$2,200.	$4,000.
															(Six cords wood used)	4000	

BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS—Continued.

PRODUCTS. 19 Number of thousand common brick.	20 Number of thousand fire-brick.	21 Number of thousand pressed brick.	22 Value of tile.	23 Value of drain-pipe.	24 Value of all other products.	25 Total value of all products.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER-POWER IS USED. 26 On what river or stream? (See note below.)	27 Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS. 28 Number.	29 Kind.	30 Breadth, in feet.	31 Revolutions per minute.	32 Horse-power.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED. 33 Number of boilers.	34 Number of engines.	35 Horse-power.
1,800,000	None.	30,000	None	None	None	$ 12,000.	"Hand, and Horse Power, used only",						—	—	—	—

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

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Supervisor's Dist. No. 59.
Enumeration Dist. No. 68.

[7–342.]

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 3 and 4.

CENSUS OFFICE. RECEIVED NOV 8 1880

BOOTS AND SHOES.—LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED).

Products of Industry in Frederick City, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Wm. Colbrunn
Special Agent

BOOTS AND SHOES.

	NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.				MACHINES.			MATERIALS.	
							Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor.													
				Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary mechanic.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of sewing-machines.	Number of pegging-machines.	Number of screwing and nailing machines.	Number sides sole leather.	Number sides upper leather.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Gilbert, George A.	$1,000	8	7	1	—	12	10	$2.00	$1.25	$2,200	12	—	—	—	X	None	None	Cannot Say	Cannot Say
2	Asylum, Deaf & Dumb	$1,200	16	5	—	11	9½	9½	$1.66⅔	$1.00	$500	10	—	—	2	X	—	—	〃	〃
3																				
4	Franke, Brothers	$200,	3	3	—	—	10	10	$2.00	$1.50	$450,	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	〃	〃
5	Thomas, Henry F.	$500,	1	1	—	—	12	12	$1.25	$1.00	$400,	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	〃	〃
6																				

BOOTS AND SHOES—Continued.

Schedule 3

	MATERIALS—Continued.			PRODUCTS.						POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.									
										IF WATER-POWER IS USED.							IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.		
												WHEELS.							
	Pounds of other leather.	Value of all other materials.	Total value of all materials.	Number of pairs of boots.	Value.	Number of pairs of shoes.	Value.	Value of unspecified products, including repairing.	Total value of all products.	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
1	Cannot Say	Cannot Say	$3,000	Cannot Say,	Cannot Say,	Cannot Say,	Cannot Say,	Cannot Say,	$5,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	〃	〃	$436	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	$527	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3																			
4	〃	〃	$200,	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	$700,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	〃	〃	$450,	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	$1,200,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6																			

LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED).

	NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.				TANNING.						
							Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor.									MATERIALS.						
				Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of tons hemlock bark.	Sources whence hemlock bark is procured.	Number of tons oak bark.	Sources whence oak bark is procured.	Number of hides.	Number of skins.	Total value of all materials.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1																						
2																						
3																						
4																						
5																						
6																						

LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED)—Continued.

	TANNING—Continued.			CURRYING.							POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.										
	PRODUCTS.			MATERIALS.				PRODUCTS.			IF WATER-POWER IS USED.							IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.			
													WHEELS.							
	Number of sides of leather.	Number of skins.	Total value of products.	Number of sides of leather.	Number of skins.	Number of gallons of oil.	Total value of all materials.	Number of sides of leather.	Number of skins.	Total value of products.	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
1																				
2																				
3																				
4																				
5																				
6																				

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

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[7–345.]

Supervisor's Dist. No. 59.
Enumeration Dist. No. 68.

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 9 and 10.

CENSUS OFFICE. RECEIVED NOV 8 1880

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING—SALT WORKS.

Products of Industry in Frederick City, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Thos. M. Holbrunner
Special Agent.

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING.

	NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.		WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.				MATERIALS.								
				Males above 16 years.	Children and youth.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor.		Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Total number of beeves slaughtered.	Average gross weight of beeves in pounds.	Total value of beeves slaughtered.	Total number of sheep slaughtered.	Average gross weight of sheep in pounds.	Total value of sheep slaughtered.	Total number of hogs slaughtered.	Average gross weight of hogs in pounds.	Total value of hogs slaughtered.
						May to November.	November to May.																	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
1	Derr, George	6	$6,000	4	4	—	12	10	$1.00	$.75	$1,000	12	—	—	—	475	600	$8,200	400	80	$1,300	80	150	$560	1
2	Derr, Charles &		$2,000	3	3	—	12	10	$1.00	$.75	$500	12	—	—	—	225	600	$1,375	250	80	$688	—	—	—	2
3	Derr, Millard F.		$2,500	3	3	—	12	10	$1.00	$.75	$500	12	—	—	—	250	500	$3,340	350	60	$963	400	150	$2,400	3
4	Derr, Luther C.		$1,500	3	2	1	12	10	$1.00	$.75	$275	12	—	—	—	190	450	$2,840	75	70	$206	100	150	$800	4
5	Venklein, Frederick		$2,500	2	2	—	12	12	$1.50	$1.00	$240	12	—	—	—	156	450	$2,094	100	70	$300	50	150	$350	5
6	Hoffheimer, Jacob		$800	2	2	—	12	10	$1.00	$.75	$200	12	—	—	—	172	475	$2,494	50	60	$125	—	—	—	6

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING—Continued.

	MATERIALS—Continued.			PRODUCTS.										POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.									
														IF WATER IS USED.							IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.		
																WHEELS.							
	Value of all animals slaughtered.	Value of all other materials used, including cooperage.	Total value of all materials.	Pounds of beef sold fresh.	Pounds of beef canned.	Pounds of beef salted or cured.	Pounds of mutton sold fresh.	Pounds of pork sold fresh.	Pounds of pork salted.	Pounds of bacon and hams.	Pounds of lard.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	
1	$10,060	$400	$10,460	142,500	—	—	16,000	9,600	—	—	1,600	$1,300	$14,860	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	1
2	$5,063	$200	$5,263	67,500	—	—	10,000	—	—	—	—	$900	$7,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
3	$6,703	$200	$6,903	62,500	—	—	10,500	48,000	—	—	4,000	$1,000	$9,815	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
4	$3,846	$100	$3,946	42,750	—	—	3,000	12,000	—	—	2,000	$600	$5,360	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
5	$2,744	$50	$2,794	35,100	—	—	3,500	6,000	—	—	1,500	$508	$4,196	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
6	$2,619	$175	$2,794	43,000	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	$525	$4,125	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6

SALT WORKS.

	NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.				MONTHS IN OPERATION.				IF BY BOILING PROCESS.						
															MACHINES.						
				Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor.		Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of blocks.	Number of boilers.	Aggregate capacity in gallons.	Number of kettles.	Aggregate capacity in gallons.	Number of pans.	Aggregate capacity in gallons.
							May to November.	November to May.														
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
1																							1
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SALT WORKS—Continued.

	IF BY BOILING PROCESS—Continued.						IF BY SOLAR EVAPORATION.			PRODUCT.		POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.											
	MATERIALS.						MACHINES.		MATERIALS.			IF WATER IS USED.									IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.		
														WHEELS.									
	Number of tons coal.	Value.	Number of cords wood.	Value.	Value of all other materials.	Total value of all materials.	Number of vats.	Aggregate area in square feet.	Total value of all materials.	Number of bushels salt.	Value.	On what river or stream? (See note below.	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.		
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43		
1																							1
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NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
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The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

Page No. 13.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 59.
Enumeration Dist. No. 68.

[7–345.]

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 9 and 10.

CENSUS OFFICE. NOV 8 1880

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING—SALT WORKS.

Products of Industry in Frederick City, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Thos. M. Holbrook
Special Agent.

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING.

	NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. Males above 16 years.	Children and youth.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR. Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	MONTHS IN OPERATION. On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	MATERIALS. Total number of beeves slaughtered.	Average gross weight of beeves in pounds.	Total value of beeves slaughtered.	Total number of sheep slaughtered.	Average gross weight of sheep in pounds.	Total value of sheep slaughtered.	Total number of hogs slaughtered.	Average gross weight of hogs in pounds.	Total value of hogs slaughtered.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
1	Baumgardner, Charles	$1500	2	2	—	12	12	$1.50	$1.00	$240	12	—	—	—	156	450	$2,094	100	70	$300	—	—	—	1
2	Biggs, James W.	$500	2	2	—	10	10	$1.00	$.75	$150	12	—	—	—	107	500	$1,499	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
3	Kuhn, William E.	$500	2	2	—	12	12	$1.50	$1.00	$120	12	—	—	—	89	450	$1,076	45	65	$102	—	—	—	3
4	Kopp, Frederick	$250	2	2	—	12	12	$1.50	$1.00	$120	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	156	150	$1,092	4
5	Kolb, William	$3,000	3	3	—	10	10	$1.00	$.75	$300	12	—	—	—	425	450	$9,988	225	80	$732	125	220	$1,125	5
6	Lechner, Nicholas	$1,500	2	2	—	10	10	$1.50	$1.00	$150	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	250	175	$1,750	6

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING—Continued.

	MATERIALS—Continued. Value of all animals slaughtered.	Value of all other materials used, including cooperage.	Total value of all materials.	PRODUCTS. Pounds of beef sold fresh.	Pounds of beef canned.	Pounds of beef salted or cured.	Pounds of mutton sold fresh.	Pounds of pork sold fresh.	Pounds of pork salted.	Pounds of bacon and hams.	Pounds of lard.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER IS USED. On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED. Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	
1	$2,394	$50	$2444	35,100	—	—	3,500	—	—	—	—	$508	$3,596	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
2	$1,499	$80	$1,579	26,750	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	$310	$2,450	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
3	$1,178	$100	$1,278	20,025	—	—	1,575	—	—	—	—	$320	$2,048	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
4	$1,092	$40	$1,132	—	—	—	—	18,720	—	—	3,000	$100	$1,937	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
5	$11,845	$100	$11,945	95,625	—	—	9,000	22,500	—	—	4,000	$1,728	$14,636	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	5
6	$1,750	$100	$1,850	—	—	—	—	35,000	—	—	6,250	$200	$3,088	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6

SALT WORKS.

	NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	* WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR. Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	MONTHS IN OPERATION. On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	IF BY BOILING PROCESS. MACHINES. Number of blocks.	Number of boilers.	Aggregate capacity in gallons.	Number of kettles.	Aggregate capacity in gallons.	Number of pans.	Aggregate capacity in gallons.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
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SALT WORKS—Continued.

	IF BY BOILING PROCESS—Continued. MATERIALS. Number of tons coal.	Value.	Number of cords wood.	Value.	Value of all other materials.	Total value of all materials.	IF BY SOLAR EVAPORATION. MACHINES. Number of vats.	Aggregate area in square feet.	MATERIALS. Total value of all materials.	PRODUCT. Number of bushels salt.	Value.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER IS USED. On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED. Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	
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NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

Sup. No. — 14.

[7–345.]

Supervisor's Dist. No. 5.9.
Enumeration Dist. No. 68.

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 9 and 10.

CENSUS OFFICE. RECEIVED NOV 8 1880

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING—SALT WORKS.

Products of Industry in Frederick City, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Thos. Gn. Holbrook
Special Agent.

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING.

	NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. Males above 16 years.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. Children and youth.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR. Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. May to November.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	MONTHS IN OPERATION. On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	MATERIALS. Total number of beeves slaughtered.	Average gross weight of beeves in pounds.	Total value of beeves slaughtered.	Total number of sheep slaughtered.	Average gross weight of sheep in pounds.	Total value of sheep slaughtered.	Total number of hogs slaughtered.	Average gross weight of hogs in pounds.	Total value of hogs slaughtered.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
1	Lambright, John	$2,500	3	3	—	10	10	$1.00	$.75	$500	12	—	—	—	183	475	$1,950	148	70	$407	—	—	—	1
2	Lambright, Wm. M.	$2,500	2	2	—	12	10	$1.00	$.75	$250	12	—	—	—	225	400	$1,900	15	50	$30	30	150	$210	2
3	Lambright, Philip	$2,500	2	2	—	12	10	$1.00	$.75	$200	12	—	—	—	180	450	$2,253	50	80	$150	—	—	—	3
4	Motley, William	$1500	2	2	—	12	10	$1.00	$.75	$250	12	—	—	—	75	550	$1,245	60	80	$180	—	—	—	4
5	Motley, George	$2,500	2	2	—	12	10	$1.00	$.75	$250	12	—	—	—	130	500	$2,600	50	100	$150	—	—	—	5
6	Motley, John	$1,500	2	2	—	12	10	$1.00	$.75	$150	12	—	—	—	101	475	$1,324	45	60	$112	—	—	—	6

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING—Continued.

	MATERIALS—Continued. Value of all animals slaughtered.	Value of all other materials used, including cooperage.	Total value of all materials.	PRODUCTS. Pounds of beef sold fresh.	Pounds of beef canned.	Pounds of beef salted or cured.	Pounds of mutton sold fresh.	Pounds of pork sold fresh.	Pounds of pork salted.	Pounds of bacon and hams.	Pounds of lard.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER IS USED. On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED. Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	
1	$2,357	$100	$2,457	43,463	—	—	5,920	—	—	—	—	$531	$3,988	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
2	$2,140	$100	$2,240	45,000	—	—	375	3,600	—	—	—	$650	$4,118	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
3	$2,403	$100	$2,503	40,500	—	—	2,500	—	—	—	—	$490	$3,930	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
4	$1,425	$100	$1,525	20,625	—	—	3,000	—	—	—	—	$330	$2,426	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
5	$2,750	$100	$2,850	39,000	—	—	2,500	—	—	—	—	$460	$3,980	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
6	$1,436	$100	$1,536	25,250	—	—	2,025	—	—	—	—	$400	$2,529	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6

SALT WORKS.

	NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR. Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	MONTHS IN OPERATION. On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	IF BY BOILING PROCESS. MACHINES. Number of blocks.	Number of boilers.	Aggregate capacity in gallons.	Number of kettles.	Aggregate capacity in gallons.	Number of pans.	Aggregate capacity in gallons.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
1																							1
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4																							4
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SALT WORKS—Continued.

	IF BY BOILING PROCESS—Continued. MATERIALS. Number of tons coal.	Value.	Number of cords wood.	Value.	Value of all other materials.	Total value of all materials.	IF BY SOLAR EVAPORATION. MACHINES. Number of vats.	Aggregate area in square feet.	MATERIALS. Total value of all materials.	PRODUCT. Number of bushels salt.	Value.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER IS USED. On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED. Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	
1																						1
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3																						3
4																						4
5																						5
6																						6

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Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

Page No. 15.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 59.
Enumeration Dist. No. 68.

[7—345.]

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 9 and 10.

CENSUS OFFICE. RECEIVED NOV 8 1880

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING—SALT WORKS.

Products of Industry in Frederick City, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Fred'k Holbrunner
Special Agent.

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING.

	NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED: Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED: Males above 16 years.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED: Children and youth.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR: Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor: May to November.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR: Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor: November to May.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR: Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR: Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR: Total amount paid in wages during the year.	MONTHS IN OPERATION: On full time.	MONTHS IN OPERATION: On three-quarter time only.	MONTHS IN OPERATION: On half time only.	MONTHS IN OPERATION: Idle.	MATERIALS: Total number of beeves slaughtered.	MATERIALS: Average gross weight of beeves in pounds.	MATERIALS: Total value of beeves slaughtered.	MATERIALS: Total number of sheep slaughtered.	MATERIALS: Average gross weight of sheep in pounds.	MATERIALS: Total value of sheep slaughtered.	MATERIALS: Total number of hogs slaughtered.	MATERIALS: Average gross weight of hogs in pounds.	MATERIALS: Total value of hogs slaughtered.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
1	Miller, Jacob M.	$3,500	1	1	—	12	10	$1.00	$1.75	$400	12	—	—	—	350	550	$6,600	250	70	$750	—	—	—	1
2	Nitrauer, Leonard	$2,500	3	3	—	10	10	$1.50	$1.00	$400	12	—	—	—	420	400	$5,218	194	60	$582	180	150	$1,800	2
3	Warner, Christopher	$2,000	2	2	—	12	10	$1.50	$1.00	$200	12	—	—	—	160	450	$1,966	25	80	$75	30	150	$240	3
4																								4
5																								5
6																								6

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING—Continued.

	MATERIALS—Continued.: Value of all animals slaughtered.	Value of all other materials used, including cooperage.	Total value of all materials.	PRODUCTS: Pounds of beef sold fresh.	Pounds of beef canned.	Pounds of beef salted or cured.	Pounds of mutton sold fresh.	Pounds of pork sold fresh.	Pounds of pork salted.	Pounds of bacon and hams.	Pounds of lard.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER IS USED: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS: Number.	WHEELS: Kind.	WHEELS: Breadth, in feet.	WHEELS: Revolutions per minute.	WHEELS: Horse-power.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	
1	$7,350	$200	$7,550	96,250	—	—	8,750	—	—	—	—	$1,000	$9,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
2	$7,600	$250	$7,850	88,200	—	—	6,790	21,600	—	—	1,800	$1,050	$9,589	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
3	$2,281	$100	$2,381	36,000	—	—	1,000	3,600	—	—	300	$600	$3,848	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
4																								4
5																								5
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SALT WORKS.

	NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED: Males above 16 years.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED: Females above 15 years.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED: Children and youth.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR: Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor: May to November.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR: Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor: November to May.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR: Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR: Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR: Total amount paid in wages during the year.	MONTHS IN OPERATION: On full time.	MONTHS IN OPERATION: On three-quarter time only.	MONTHS IN OPERATION: On half time only.	MONTHS IN OPERATION: Idle.	IF BY BOILING PROCESS. MACHINES: Number of blocks.	Number of boilers.	Aggregate capacity in gallons.	Number of kettles.	Aggregate capacity in gallons.	Number of pans.	Aggregate capacity in gallons.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
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6																							6

SALT WORKS—Continued.

	IF BY BOILING PROCESS—Continued. MATERIALS: Number of tons coal.	Value.	Number of cords wood.	Value.	Value of all other materials.	Total value of all materials.	IF BY SOLAR EVAPORATION. MACHINES: Number of vats.	Aggregate area in square feet.	MATERIALS: Total value of all materials.	PRODUCT: Number of bushels salt.	Value.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER IS USED: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS: Number.	WHEELS: Kind.	WHEELS: Breadth, in feet.	WHEELS: Revolutions per minute.	WHEELS: Horse-power.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	
1																						1
2																						2
3																						3
4																						4
5																						5
6																						6

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

[7–342.]

Supervisor's Dist. No. 3

Enumeration Dist. No. 65

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 3 and 4.

Rec'd July 26, 1880

BOOTS AND SHOES.—LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED).

Products of Industry in Buckeystown Valley District, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Joseph E. Day

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.				MACHINES.			MATERIALS.	
			Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. May to November.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary mechanic.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of sewing-machines.	Number of pegging-machines.	Number of screwing and milling machines.	Number sides sole leather.	Number sides upper leather.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1																			
2																			
3																			
4																			
5																			
6																			

BOOTS AND SHOES—Continued.

MATERIALS—Continued.			PRODUCTS.						POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.									
									IF WATER-POWER IS USED.							IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.		
											WHEELS.							
Pounds of other leather.	Value of all other materials.	Total value of all materials.	Number of pairs of boots.	Value.	Number of pairs of shoes.	Value.	Value of unspecified products, including repairing.	Total value of all products.	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
1																		
2																		
3																		
4																		
5																		
6																		

LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED).

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.				TANNING. MATERIALS.						
			Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. May to November.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of tons hemlock bark.	Sources whence hemlock bark is procured.	Number of tons oak bark.	Sources whence oak bark is procured.	Number of hides.	Number of skins.	Total value of all materials.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	Daniel Baker & Son	2500	15	9		12	10	1.25	90	3000	6	6					5.00	Canada	4200	200	19800
2																					
3																					
4																					
5																					
6																					

LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED)—Continued.

TANNING—Continued. PRODUCTS.			CURRYING. MATERIALS.				CURRYING. PRODUCTS.			POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.										
										IF WATER-POWER IS USED.							IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.		
												WHEELS.							
Number of sides of leather.	Number of skins.	Total value of products.	Number of sides of leather.	Number of skins.	Number of gallons of oil.	Total value of all materials.	Number of sides of leather.	Number of skins.	Total value of products.	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
1	8400	200	24000							Rocky fountain							1	1	25
2																			
3																			
4																			
5																			
6																			

I certify that I have this day completed the enumeration of the district assigned me, and that the returns have been duly and truthfully made in accordance with law and my oath of Office.

June 19th 1880

Joseph E. Day

Enumerator

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

[7–342.]

Received August 21, 80.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 3

Enumeration Dist. No. 70

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 3 and 4.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED).

Products of Industry in Frederick (2) District, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

J. D. McCottister

BOOTS AND SHOES.

	NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.				MACHINES.			MATERIALS.	
				Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. May to November.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary mechanic.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of sewing-machines.	Number of pegging-machines.	Number of screwing and nailing machines.	Number sides sole leather.	Number sides upper leather.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Bivar F. Bailey	300	X				14					12							25	30
2	Ernest Miss	300	X				13		75		5	12							25	30
3	Hostler David	175	X				13					9		3		1			25	30
4																				
5																				
6																				

BOOTS AND SHOES—Continued.

	MATERIALS—Continued.			PRODUCTS.						POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.									
										IF WATER-POWER IS USED.							IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.		
												WHEELS.							
	Pounds of other leather.	Value of all other materials.	Total value of all materials.	Number of pairs of boots.	Value.	Number of pairs of shoes.	Value.	Value of unspecified products, including repairing.	Total value of all products.	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
1	50	50	350	50	250	25	62	300	700	Transferred to Genl Sched No 3									
2	50	25	350	80	400	25	70	100	550										
3	50	15	375	50	250	25	62	100	550										
4																			
5																			
6																			

LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED).

	NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.				TANNING. MATERIALS.						
				Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. May to November.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of tons hemlock bark.	Sources whence hemlock bark is procured.	Number of tons oak bark.	Sources whence oak bark is procured.	Number of hides.	Number of skins.	Total value of all materials.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	Moore & McClane	3950	X	X			10	10				3	3	6		75	Lime Tools			600	300	3250
2																						
3																						
4																						
5																						
6																						

LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED)—Continued.

	TANNING—Continued. PRODUCTS.			CURRYING. MATERIALS.				CURRYING. PRODUCTS.			POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.										
											IF WATER-POWER IS USED.							IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.			
													WHEELS.								
	Number of sides of leather.	Number of skins.	Total value of products.	Number of sides of leather.	Number of skins.	Number of gallons of oil.	Total value of all materials.	Number of sides of leather.	Number of skins.	Total value of products.	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	
1	1200	300	5784								Susquehanna	12	1	Breast	3	10	4				✓
2																					
3																					
4																					
5																					
6																					

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 3

Enumeration Dist. No. 72

[7–342.]

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 3 and 4.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED).

Products of Industry in Middletown, in the County of Frederick, State of Marylands during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

(3rd)

Jno. H. E. Lindy

BOOTS AND SHOES.

	NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.				MACHINES.			MATERIALS.	
				Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. May to November.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary mechanic.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of sewing-machines.	Number of pegging-machines.	Number of screwing and nailing machines.	Number sides sole leather.	Number sides upper leather.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	I. Island James S.	$158	2	12			13	10	$1.00	75¢	$100	12				1			40	65
2																				
3																				
4																				
5																				
6																				

BOOTS AND SHOES—Continued.

	MATERIALS—Continued.			PRODUCTS.						POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.									
										IF WATER-POWER IS USED.							IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.		
												WHEELS.							
	Pounds of other leather.	Value of all other materials.	Total value of all materials.	Number of pairs of boots.	Value.	Number of pairs of shoes.	Value.	Value of unspecified products, including repairing.	Total value of all products.	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
1	210	35	$700	160	$880	130	$300	$200	$1380	Transfd to Genl Sched									
2																			
3																			
4																			
5																			
6																			

LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED).

	NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.				TANNING. MATERIALS.						
				Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. May to November.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of tons hemlock bark.	Sources whence hemlock bark is procured.	Number of tons oak bark.	Sources whence oak bark is procured.	Number of hides.	Number of skins.	Total value of all materials.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	Schlosser P. G.	$500					10	10	~~$1.00~~			~~7~~ 6		6	6							
2																						
3																						
4																						
5																						
6																						

LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED)—Continued.

	TANNING—Continued. PRODUCTS.			CURRYING. MATERIALS.				CURRYING. PRODUCTS.			POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.										
											IF WATER-POWER IS USED.							IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.			
													WHEELS.								
	Number of sides of leather.	Number of skins.	Total value of products.	Number of sides of leather.	Number of skins.	Number of gallons of oil.	Total value of all materials.	Number of sides of leather.	Number of skins.	Total value of products.	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	
1				200	100	60	$700	200	100	$1050											
2																					
3																					
4																					
5																					
6																					

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 3d

Enumeration Dist. No. 75th

(27)

[7–342.]

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 3 and 4.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED).

Products of Industry in Emmitsburg District, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Jno. J. Gelwicks

BOOTS AND SHOES.

	NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.				MACHINES.			MATERIALS.	
				Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. May to November.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary mechanic.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of sewing-machines.	Number of pegging-machines.	Number of screwing and nailing machines.	Number sides sole leather.	Number sides upper leather.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1																				
2																				
3																				
4																				
5																				
6																				

BOOTS AND SHOES—Continued.

	MATERIALS—Continued.			PRODUCTS.						POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.									
										IF WATER-POWER IS USED.							IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.		
												WHEELS.							
	Pounds of other leather.	Value of all other materials.	Total value of all materials.	Number of pairs of boots.	Value.	Number of pairs of shoes.	Value.	Value of unspecified products, including repairing.	Total value of all products.	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
1																			
2																			
3																			
4																			
5																			
6																			

LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED).

	NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.				TANNING. MATERIALS.						
				Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. May to November.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of tons hemlock bark.	Sources whence hemlock bark is procured.	Number of tons oak bark.	Sources whence oak bark is procured.	Number of hides.	Number of skins.	Total value of all materials.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	Motter Lewis M.	3500 3000	7 5 2	1 1			10	8	1.50	1.80	500.	6	6					80	South Mountain	500	250	3515 ~~3060.~~
2																						
3																						
4																						
5																						
6																						

LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED)—Continued.

	TANNING—Continued. PRODUCTS.			CURRYING. MATERIALS.				CURRYING. PRODUCTS.			POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.										
											IF WATER-POWER IS USED.							IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.			
													WHEELS.								
	Number of sides of leather.	Number of skins.	Total value of products.	Number of sides of leather.	Number of skins.	Number of gallons of oil.	Total value of all materials.	Number of sides of leather.	Number of skins.	Total value of products.	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	
1	1000	250	~~4500~~ ~~4225.~~	1000	250	120	~~4575~~ ~~4350~~	1000	250	5250 ~~4725~~											1
2																					2
3																					3
4																					4
5																					5
6																					6

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.

The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.

The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.

The value of Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.

POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.

Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.

HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 3

Enumeration Dist. No. 79

(38)

[7–342.]

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 3 and 4.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED).

Products of Industry in Liberty District, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Alonzo Benner

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.				MACHINES.			MATERIALS.	
			Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor.		Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary mechanic.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of sewing-machines.	Number of pegging-machines.	Number of sewing and nailing machines.	Number sides sole leather.	Number sides upper leather.
						May to November.	November to May.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1																			
2																			
3																			
4																			
5																			
6																			

BOOTS AND SHOES—Continued.

MATERIALS—Continued.			PRODUCTS.						POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.									
									IF WATER-POWER IS USED.							IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.		
											WHEELS.							
Pounds of other leather.	Value of all other materials.	Total value of all materials.	Number of pairs of boots.	Value.	Number of pairs of shoes.	Value.	Value of unspecified products, including repairing.	Total value of all products.	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
1																		
2																		
3																		
4																		
5																		
6																		

LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED).

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.				TANNING.						
															MATERIALS.						
			Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor.		Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of tons hemlock bark.	Sources whence hemlock bark is procured.	Number of tons oak bark.	Sources whence oak bark is procured.	Number of hides.	Number of skins.	Total value of all materials.
						May to November.	November to May.														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
(1) Buckeystown Md	3000	3	1			12	10	1.25	100	25	9	3/4		3			7575	Neighborhood	350	100	1525 ~~1600~~
2																					
3																					
4																					
5																					
6																					

LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED)—Continued.

TANNING—Continued.			CURRYING.							POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.									
PRODUCTS.			MATERIALS.				PRODUCTS.			IF WATER-POWER IS USED.							IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.		
												WHEELS.							
Number of sides of leather.	Number of skins.	Total value of products.	Number of sides of leather.	Number of skins.	Number of gallons of oil.	Total value of all materials.	Number of sides of leather.	Number of skins.	Total value of products.	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
1 700	100	2300 ~~2700~~															1	1	14
2																			
3 I certify that I have this day completed the Enumeration of the District assigned me, and that																			
4 the returnes have been duly and truthfully made in accordance with law, and my oath of office																			
5 Dated June 23rd 1880 Alonzo Benner Enumerator																			
6																			

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 2

Enumeration Dist. No. 85

[7–342.]

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 3 and 4.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED).

Received August 6, 80

Products of Industry in New Market, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

J. Milton Hanna
Enumerator

BOOTS AND SHOES.

	NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.				MACHINES.			MATERIALS.	
				Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. May to November.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary mechanic.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of sewing-machines.	Number of pegging-machines.	Number of screwing and nailing machines.	Number sides sole leather.	Number sides upper leather.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1																				
2																				
3																				
4																				
5																				
6																				

BOOTS AND SHOES—Continued.

	MATERIALS—Continued.			PRODUCTS.						POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.									
										IF WATER-POWER IS USED.							IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.		
												WHEELS.							
	Pounds of other leather.	Value of all other materials.	Total value of all materials.	Number of pairs of boots.	Value.	Number of pairs of shoes.	Value.	Value of unspecified products, including repairing.	Total value of all products.	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
1																			
2																			
3																			
4																			
5																			
6																			

LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED).

	NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.				TANNING. MATERIALS.						
				Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. May to November.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of tons hemlock bark.	Sources whence hemlock bark is procured.	Number of tons oak bark.	Sources whence oak bark is procured.	Number of hides.	Number of skins.	Total value of all materials.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1		3800	2	2							700							8		1	
2	Wm Holbrook Francis	14400	3	3			12	9	1.15	85	1800	12						100	Brindle	1000	1000	5250
3																						
4																						
5																						
6																						

LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED)—Continued.

	TANNING—Continued. PRODUCTS.			CURRYING. MATERIALS.				CURRYING. PRODUCTS.			POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER-POWER IS USED.							IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.		
													WHEELS.							
	Number of sides of leather.	Number of skins.	Total value of products.	Number of sides of leather.	Number of skins.	Number of gallons of oil.	Total value of all materials.	Number of sides of leather.	Number of skins.	Total value of products.	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
1																				
2	2000	1000	9000	200	75	120	910	200	75	1180								1	1	8
3																				
4																				
5																				
6																				

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.

The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.

The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.

The value of Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.

POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.

Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.

HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 3

Enumeration Dist. No. 85

(49)

[7–342.]

Received July 19, 1880.

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 3 and 4.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED).

Products of Industry in Petersville (12th) Election District in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Andrew J. Burns

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.				MACHINES.			MATERIALS.	
						Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor.													
			Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary mechanic.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of sewing-machines.	Number of pegging-machines.	Number of screwing and nailing machines.	Number sides sole leather.	Number sides upper leather.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1																			
2																			
3																			
4																			
5																			
6																			

BOOTS AND SHOES—Continued.

MATERIALS—Continued.			PRODUCTS.						POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.									
									IF WATER-POWER IS USED.							IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.		
											WHEELS.							
Pounds of other leather.	Value of all other materials.	Total value of all materials.	Number of pairs of boots.	Value.	Number of pairs of shoes.	Value.	Value of unspecified products, including repairing.	Total value of all products.	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
1																		
2																		
3																		
4																		
5																		
6																		

LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED).

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.				TANNING.						
															MATERIALS.						
			Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor.		Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of tons hemlock bark.	Sources whence hemlock bark is procured.	Number of tons oak bark.	Sources whence oak bark is procured.	Number of hides.	Number of skins.	Total value of all materials.
						May to Novem- ber.	November to May.														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1 Wiener H. M.	5350	4	3		1	11	9		46	350	12						140	South Mountains	600	325	4269
2																					
3																					
4																					
5																					
6																					

LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED)—Continued.

TANNING—Continued.			CURRYING.							POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.									
PRODUCTS.			MATERIALS.				PRODUCTS.			IF WATER-POWER IS USED.							IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.		
												WHEELS.							
Number of sides of leather.	Number of skins.	Total value of products.	Number of sides of leather.	Number of skins.	Number of gallons of oil.	Total value of all materials.	Number of sides of leather.	Number of skins.	Total value of products.	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
1 1200	325	5520	100	325	90	1169	100	325	1225	Aspirings Stream flows into Broad Run.									
2																			
3																			
4																			
5																			
6																			

pieces from Currying

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 3

Enumeration Dist. No. 86

[7-342.]

Rec'd July 26, 1880

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 3 and 4.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED).

Products of Industry in Mount Pleasant District, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

William H. Lease

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.				MACHINES.			MATERIALS.	
			Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. May to November.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary mechanic.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of sewing-machines.	Number of pegging-machines.	Number of screwing and nailing machines.	Number sides sole leather.	Number sides upper leather.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1																			
2																			
3																			
4																			
5																			
6																			

BOOTS AND SHOES—Continued.

MATERIALS—Continued.			PRODUCTS.						POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.									
									IF WATER-POWER IS USED.							IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.		
											WHEELS.							
Pounds of other leather.	Value of all other materials.	Total value of all materials.	Number of pairs of boots.	Value.	Number of pairs of shoes.	Value.	Value of unspecified products, including repairing.	Total value of all products.	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
1																		
2																		
3																		
4																		
5																		
6																		

LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED).

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.				TANNING. MATERIALS.						
			Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. May to November.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of tons hemlock bark.	Sources whence hemlock bark is procured.	Number of tons oak bark.	Sources whence oak bark is procured.	Number of hides.	Number of skins.	Total value of all materials.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	Buckey George W.	2	X		X	10	10		X			12					20	Neighborhood	125	40	425 Dolls
2																					
3																					
4																					
5																					
6																					

LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED)—Continued.

TANNING—Continued. PRODUCTS.			CURRYING. MATERIALS.				CURRYING. PRODUCTS.			POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER-POWER IS USED.							IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.		
												WHEELS.							
Number of sides of leather.	Number of skins.	Total value of products.	Number of sides of leather.	Number of skins.	Number of gallons of oil.	Total value of all materials.	Number of sides of leather.	Number of skins.	Total value of products.	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
1 250	40	840 Dolls ~~750~~	215	40	40	725 Dolls ~~630~~	215	40	940 ~~795~~							X			
2																			
3																			
4																			
5																			
6																			

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

[7–342.]

Received July 26, 1880

Supervisor's Dist. No. 3
Enumeration Dist. No. 88

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 3 and 4.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED).

Products of Industry in Mechanicstown Dist't, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

John Landes

BOOTS AND SHOES.

	NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR. Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary mechanic.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	MONTHS IN OPERATION. On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	MACHINES. Number of sewing-machines.	Number of pegging-machines.	Number of screwing and nailing machines.	MATERIALS. Number sides sole leather.	Number sides upper leather.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Cover J. Stump	200	x	x			12	12				12				1			24	26
2	Cover Enos N	300	2	2			12	9	1			10		2		1			24	20
3	Colliflower Jago	250	x	x			12	10				12							22	18
4																				
5																				
6																				

BOOTS AND SHOES—Continued.

	MATERIALS—Continued. Pounds of other leather.	Value of all other materials.	Total value of all materials.	PRODUCTS. Number of pairs of boots.	Value.	Number of pairs of shoes.	Value.	Value of unspecified products, including repairing.	Total value of all products.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER-POWER IS USED. On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED. Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	
1			225	4	26	15	45	575	646	Transferred to Gen'l Sched No 3										1
2			210	6	36	25	75	550	661											2
3			200	5	30	20	60	500	600											3
4																				4
5																				5
6																				6

LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED).

	NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR. Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	MONTHS IN OPERATION. On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	TANNING. MATERIALS. Number of tons hemlock bark.	Sources whence hemlock bark is procured.	Number of tons oak bark.	Sources whence oak bark is procured.	Number of hides.	Number of skins.	Total value of all materials.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	Rouzer John	2000	5	5			12	10	14	1	1725	10		2				300 800	Penna.	2600		11,200 ~~5615~~
2																						
3																						
4																						
5																						
6																						

LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED)—Continued.

	TANNING—Continued. PRODUCTS. Number of sides of leather.	Number of skins.	Total value of products.	CURRYING. MATERIALS. Number of sides of leather.	Number of skins.	Number of gallons of oil.	Total value of all materials.	PRODUCTS. Number of sides of leather.	Number of skins.	Total value of products.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER-POWER IS USED. On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED. Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
1	5200		18200															1	1	12
2																				
3																				
4																				
5																				
6																				

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 3
Enumeration Dist. No. 89

[7-342.]

Received July 26 1880.

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 3 and 4.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED).

Products of Industry in Jackson (16th) Election Dist —, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

George W. Wachtel
Enumerator

BOOTS AND SHOES.

	NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.				MACHINES.			MATERIALS.	
				Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. May to November.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary mechanic.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of sewing-machines.	Number of pegging-machines.	Number of screwing and nailing machines.	Number sides sole leather.	Number sides upper leather.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Shipley Daniel	125.	1	1			12	14	1.00	75	$345.	12				1			40	25
2	Cable, Joseph E	150.	2	2			12	14	1.00	.75	$350.	10	2			1			45	35
3																				
4																				
5																				
6																				

BOOTS AND SHOES—Continued.

	MATERIALS—Continued.			PRODUCTS.						POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.									
										IF WATER-POWER IS USED.							IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.		
												WHEELS.							
	Pounds of other leather.	Value of all other materials.	Total value of all materials.	Number of pairs of boots.	Value.	Number of pairs of shoes.	Value.	Value of unspecified products, including repairing.	Total value of all products.	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
1	100	$29.	$409.	140	$630.	75	$150.	$750.	930	Transcribed to Gen'l Schedule No 3									
2	100	30.	480.	100	$350.	175	350.	185.	$835.										
3																			
4																			
5																			
6																			

LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED).

	NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.				TANNING. MATERIALS.						
				Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. May to November.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of tons hemlock bark.	Sources whence hemlock bark is procured.	Number of tons oak bark.	Sources whence oak bark is procured.	Number of hides.	Number of skins.	Total value of all materials.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	Schildknecht & Kessler	700 $950.	2	2			12	9	1.00	50	78 ~~600~~	3 5/12		1	9 3/12			10	South Mountain	72	40	$328
2																						
3																						
4																						
5																						
6																						

LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED)—Continued.

	TANNING—Continued. PRODUCTS.			CURRYING. MATERIALS.				CURRYING. PRODUCTS.			POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.										
											IF WATER-POWER IS USED.							IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.			
													WHEELS.								
	Number of sides of leather.	Number of skins.	Total value of products.	Number of sides of leather.	Number of skins.	Number of gallons of oil.	Total value of all materials.	Number of sides of leather.	Number of skins.	Total value of products.	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
1	144	40	$543	40	20	15	~~$400~~ 185	40	20	~~$570~~ 275										
2																				
3																				
4																				
5																				
6																				

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

[7–342.]

Supervisor's Dist. No. 5

Enumeration Dist. No. 90

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 3 and 4.

Received July 26, 1880

BOOTS AND SHOES.—LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED).

Products of Industry in Johnsville District, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Charles E. Ball

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.				MACHINES.			MATERIALS.	
						Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor.													
			Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary mechanic.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of sewing-machines.	Number of pegging-machines.	Number of screwing and nailing machines.	Number sides sole leather.	Number sides upper leather.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1																			
2																			
3																			
4																			
5																			
6																			

BOOTS AND SHOES—Continued.

MATERIALS—Continued.			PRODUCTS.						POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.									
									IF WATER-POWER IS USED.							IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.		
											WHEELS.							
Pounds of other leather.	Value of all other materials.	Total value of all materials.	Number of pairs of boots.	Value.	Number of pairs of shoes.	Value.	Value of unspecified products, including repairing.	Total value of all products.	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
1																		
2																		
3																		
4																		
5																		
6																		

LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED).

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.				TANNING.						
						Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor.									MATERIALS.						
			Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of tons hemlock bark.	Sources whence hemlock bark is procured.	Number of tons oak bark.	Sources whence oak bark is procured.	Number of hides.	Number of skins.	Total value of all materials.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1 Duttra Williams	$2500.	2	2			12	10	$1.00	.50	$570.	12						100	June	700	200	$350.
2																					
3																					
4																					
5																					
6																					

LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED)—Continued.

TANNING—Continued.			CURRYING.							POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.										
PRODUCTS.			MATERIALS.				PRODUCTS.			IF WATER-POWER IS USED.							IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.			
												WHEELS.								
Number of sides of leather.	Number of skins.	Total value of products.	Number of sides of leather.	Number of skins.	Number of gallons of oil.	Total value of all materials.	Number of sides of leather.	Number of skins.	Total value of products.	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	
1 1200 600	200	5200															1	1	12	1
2																				2
3																				3
4																				4
5																				5
6																				6

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.

The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.

The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.

The value of Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.

POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.

Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.

HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 13

Enumeration Dist. No. 92

[7-342.]

Received July 26, 1880.

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 3 and 4.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED).

Products of Industry in 19th Linganore Dist, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Wm G Weller
Enumerator

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.				MACHINES.			MATERIALS.	
			Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. May to November.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary mechanic.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of sewing-machines.	Number of pegging-machines.	Number of screwing and nailing machines.	Number sides sole leather.	Number sides upper leather.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1																			
2																			
3																			
4																			
5																			
6																			

BOOTS AND SHOES—Continued.

MATERIALS—Continued.			PRODUCTS.						POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.									
									IF WATER-POWER IS USED.							IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.		
											WHEELS.							
Pounds of other leather.	Value of all other materials.	Total value of all materials.	Number of pairs of boots.	Value.	Number of pairs of shoes.	Value.	Value of unspecified products, including repairing.	Total value of all products.	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
1																		
2																		
3																		
4																		
5																		
6																		

LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED).

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.				TANNING. MATERIALS.						
			Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. May to November.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of tons hemlock bark.	Sources whence hemlock bark is procured.	Number of tons oak bark.	Sources whence oak bark is procured.	Number of hides.	Number of skins.	Total value of all materials.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1 Klee. Henry & Son																					
1	12000	10	10			11	11	125	75	$400	12						1100	Surrounding Counties	5000	1000	$35000
2																					
3																					
4																					
5																					
6																					

LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED)—Continued.

TANNING—Continued. PRODUCTS.			CURRYING. MATERIALS.				CURRYING. PRODUCTS.			POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.										
										IF WATER-POWER IS USED.							IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.		
												WHEELS.							
Number of sides of leather.	Number of skins.	Total value of products.	Number of sides of leather.	Number of skins.	Number of gallons of oil.	Total value of all materials.	Number of sides of leather.	Number of skins.	Total value of products.	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
1 10000	1000	$50.000								Linganore							2	1	25
2																			
3 I certify that I have this day completed the Enumeration of the District assigned me and that the returns have been truly and truthfully and in																			
4																			
5																			
6 accordance with Law.																			

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

June 28th 1880

Wm G Weller
Enum

[7–261.]

Rec'd July 26. 1880

Page No. 1
Supervisor's Dist. No. 3
Enumeration Dist. No. 65

The following classes of Manufacturing Establishments will be reported on a SPECIAL MANUFACTURING SCHEDULE, and not on this Schedule, viz:

(1.) Boot and Shoe Factories.
(2.) Cheese and Butter Factories.
(3.) Flouring and Grist Mills.
(4.) Salt Works.
(5.) Lumber Mills and Saw Mills.
(6.) Brick Yards and Tile Works.
(7.) Paper Mills.
(8.) Coal Mines.
(9.) Agricultural Implement Works.
(10.) Quarries.

SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in 1st & 11th District, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: Buckeystown

Joseph H. Day
Enumerator.

Name of Corporation, Company, or Individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Name of Business, Manufacture, or Product.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Average number of hands employed: Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Average number of hands employed: Females above 15 years.	Average number of hands employed: Children and youth.	Wages and Hours of Labor: Number of Hours in the ordinary day of labor: May to November.	Wages and Hours of Labor: Number of Hours in the ordinary day of labor: November to May.	Wages and Hours of Labor: Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Wages and Hours of Labor: Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Wages and Hours of Labor: Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in Operation: On full time.	Months in Operation: On ¾ time only.	Months in Operation: On ⅔ time only.	Months in Operation: On ½ time only.	Months in Operation: Idle.	Value of Material (including Mill Supplies and Fuel. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Value of Product (including Jobbing and Repairing. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Power used in Manufacture: If water power is used: On what River or Stream?	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Wheels: Kind.	Wheels: Breadth, in feet.	Wheels: Revolutions per minute.	Wheels: Horse-power.	If steam power is used: Number of Boilers.	Number of Engines.	Horse power.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
M. L. Grove	John Manufacturer Lime	8000	18	12			11	9	110	90	2500	4	8				3730	6515										
H. D. Reidout	Blacksmithing	325	1	1			11	8	200		180	12					200	600										
C. E. Keller	Blacksmithing	900	1	1			11	9	250		250	10			2		350	1800										
T. G. Thomas & Co	Manufacturer Lime	4000	28	12			12	10	150	100	3000	5			3	4	7000	11000										
William Crieg	Wheelrighting	600	2	2			12	9	150	100	500	6			6		600	2000										
Dutrow John	Wheelrighting	200	1	1			12	9	150		300	6				6	300	900										
Otho Keller	Manufacturer Lime	5000	25	15			12	9	150	100	3000	8			7	2	10000	14500										
Whitter Gabriel	Blacksmithing	1050	1	1			9	8	175		250	5			7		225	825										
Bowersox Frank	Wheelwrighting Carriage Manufacturer	3300	5	3			12	8	150	100	600	5			7		500	1600										

I certify that I have this day completed the enumeration of the district assigned me, and that the returns have been duly and truthfully made in accordance with Law and my oath of Office.

June 19th 1880

Joseph H. Day
Enumerator

REMARKS.—The term "Productive Industry" must be understood, in its largest significance, to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, as blacksmithing, coopering, carpentering, &c. The smallest shop should not be omitted, provided the production reaches $500 annually, including the cost of materials. Enumerators will take pains to reach all of the productive establishments, large and small, within their several districts.

COLUMN 2.—The kind of business or the character of product should be described as specifically as possible, thus: Sewing-Machines, Corsets, Furniture, Foundry, Machine Shop, Coopering, Blacksmithing, &c.

COLUMN 11.—In many establishments (as carpenter shops, blacksmith shops, &c.) it will be found that no ordinary laborers are employed. In this case column 11 will not be filled.

COLUMNS 13 to 17.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for in one or more of the columns 13 to 17, thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and 2 months idle.

COLUMNS 18 and 19.—These inquiries are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto,—especially in the case of small shops where book-accounts are not kept.

[18.]—The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.

[19.]—The value of the product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods, or doing work, for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.

COLUMN 20.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.

COLUMNS 27 and 28.—Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.

COLUMNS 26 and 29.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

Recd. July 19. 18

[7–261.]

Page No. 1
Supervisor's Dist. No. 3
Enumeration Dist. No. 66

The following classes of Manufacturing Establishments will be reported on a SPECIAL MANUFACTURING SCHEDULE, and not on this Schedule, viz:

(1.) Boot and Shoe Factories.
(2.) Cheese and Butter Factories.
(3.) Flouring and Grist Mills.
(4.) Salt Works.
(5.) Lumber Mills and Saw Mills.
(6.) Brick Yards and Tile Works.
(7.) Paper Mills.
(8.) Coal Mines.
(9.) Agricultural Implement Works.
(10.) Quarries.

SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in Buckeystown District, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: Adamstown Frederick Co Md.

Walter B. Brant.
Enumerator.

Name of Corporation, Company, or Individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Name of Business, Manufacture, or Product.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Average number of hands employed: Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Average number of hands employed: Females above 15 years.	Average number of hands employed: Children and youth.	Wages and Hours of Labor: Number of Hours in the ordinary day of labor: May to November.	Wages and Hours of Labor: Number of Hours in the ordinary day of labor: November to May.	Wages and Hours of Labor: Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Wages and Hours of Labor: Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Wages and Hours of Labor: Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in Operation: On full time.	Months in Operation: On ¾ time only.	Months in Operation: On ½ time only.	Months in Operation: On ¼ time only.	Months in Operation: Idle.	Value of Material (including Mill Supplies and Fuel. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Value of Product (including Jobbing and Repairing. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Power used in Manufacture: If water power is used: On what River or Stream?	Power used in Manufacture: If water power is used: Height of fall, in feet.	Power used in Manufacture: If water power is used: Wheels: Number.	Power used in Manufacture: If water power is used: Wheels: Kind.	Power used in Manufacture: If water power is used: Wheels: Breadth, in feet.	Power used in Manufacture: If water power is used: Wheels: Revolutions per minute.	Power used in Manufacture: If water power is used: Wheels: Horse-power.	Power used in Manufacture: If steam power is used: Number of Boilers.	Power used in Manufacture: If steam power is used: Number of Engines.	Power used in Manufacture: If steam power is used: Horse power.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
(1) Colbert Andrew	Carpentering	$500	2	1	2		12	10	$1.50		200	12					200	800	✓									
(2) Oden Franklin	Blacksmithing	200					12	8	2.00			12					120	500	✓									
(3) Basford Alfred	Blacksmithing	200	1	1			12	8	2.00		200	12					100	600	✓									
(4) Schaffer William	Carpentering	587	9	17			11	9	2.00	.75	300	12					487	1700	✓									
(5) Biggs James W	Wheelwright	250	1	1			10	8	1.50		150	12					200	600	✓									
(6) Padgett Robert	Lime Burner	1000	6	3	6		12	8	1.00	.75	300	6				6	500	1700	✓									
(7) Bick Osborne	Carpentering	500	4	4			12	10	1.50	.75	800	12					1400	2300	✓									
(8) Speck Lewis	Lime Burner	450	3	3			12	9	1.50	1.00	300	6				6	800	1300	✓									
(9) Hargett Edward	Wheelwrighting	500					12	9	1.50			12					200	600	✓									
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REMARKS.—The term "Productive Industry" must be understood, in its largest significance, to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, as blacksmithing, coopering, carpentering, &c. The smallest shop should not be omitted, provided the production reaches $500 annually, including the cost of materials. Enumerators will take pains to reach all of the productive establishments, large and small, within their several districts.

COLUMN 2.—The kind of business or the character of product should be described as specifically as possible, thus: Sewing-Machines, Corsets, Furniture, Foundry, Machine Shop, Coopering, Blacksmithing, &c.

COLUMN 11.—In many establishments (as carpenter shops, blacksmith shops, &c.) it will be found that no ordinary laborers are employed. In this case column 11 will not be filled.

COLUMNS 13 to 17.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for in one or more of the columns 13 to 17, thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and 2 months idle.

COLUMNS 18 and 19.—These inquiries are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto,—especially in the case of small shops where book-accounts are not kept.

[18.]—The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.

[19.]—The value of the product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods, or doing work, for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.

COLUMN 20.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.

COLUMNS 27 and 28.—Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.

COLUMNS 26 and 29.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

[7–261.]

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Page No. 1
Supervisor's Dist. No. 3
Enumeration Dist. No. 67

The following classes of Manufacturing Establishments will be reported on a SPECIAL MANUFACTURING SCHEDULE, and not on this Schedule, viz:

(1.) Boot and Shoe Factories.
(2.) Cheese and Butter Factories.
(3.) Flouring and Grist Mills.
(4.) Salt Works.
(5.) Lumber Mills and Saw Mills.
(6.) Brick Yards and Tile Works.
(7.) Paper Mills.
(8.) Coal Mines.
(9.) Agricultural Implement Works.
(10.) Quarries.

SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in Frederick Dist, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: Frederick City

J Allen Grumbine
Enumerator.

Name of Corporation, Company, or Individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Name of Business, Manufacture, or Product.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Average number of hands employed: Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Average number of hands employed: Females above 15 years.	Average number of hands employed: Children and youth.	Wages and Hours of Labor: Number of Hours in the ordinary day of labor: May to November.	Wages and Hours of Labor: Number of Hours in the ordinary day of labor: November to May.	Wages and Hours of Labor: Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Wages and Hours of Labor: Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Wages and Hours of Labor: Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in Operation: On full time.	Months in Operation: On ¾ time only.	Months in Operation: On ½ time only.	Months in Operation: On ¼ time only.	Months in Operation: Idle.	Value of Material (including Mill Supplies and Fuel. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Value of Product (including Jobbing and Repairing. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Power used in Manufacture: If water power is used: On what River or Stream?	Power used in Manufacture: If water power is used: Height of fall, in feet.	Power used in Manufacture: If water power is used: Wheels: Number.	Power used in Manufacture: If water power is used: Wheels: Kind.	Power used in Manufacture: If water power is used: Wheels: Breadth, in feet.	Power used in Manufacture: If water power is used: Wheels: Revolutions per minute.	Power used in Manufacture: If water power is used: Wheels: Horse-power.	Power used in Manufacture: If steam power is used: Number of Boilers.	Power used in Manufacture: If steam power is used: Number of Engines.	Power used in Manufacture: If steam power is used: Horse power.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
(1) Rhoads Joshua	Stone Cutting Store Yard	1 00	x	x			10	10	~~1 50~~	~~75~~		10				2	1 50	600	✓			Chase			X				1
(2) East Reimon	Black Smithing	2 00	x	x			10	10	~~2 75~~	~~1 50~~		12					2 50	7 50	✓										2
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REMARKS.—The term "Productive Industry" must be understood, in its largest significance, to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, as blacksmithing, coopering, carpentering, &c. The smallest shop should not be omitted, provided the production reaches $500 annually, including the cost of materials. Enumerators will take pains to reach all of the productive establishments, large and small, within their several districts.

COLUMN 2.—The kind of business or the character of product should be described as specifically as possible, thus: Sewing-Machines, Corsets, Furniture, Foundry, Machine Shop, Coopering, Blacksmithing, &c.

COLUMN 11.—In many establishments (as carpenter shops, blacksmith shops, &c.) it will be found that no ordinary laborers are employed. In this case column 11 will not be filled.

COLUMNS 13 to 17.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for in one or more of the columns 13 to 17, thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and 2 months idle.

COLUMNS 18 and 19.—These inquiries are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto,—especially in the case of small shops where book-accounts are not kept.

[18.]—The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.

[19.]—The value of the product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods, or doing work, for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.

COLUMN 20.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.

COLUMNS 27 and 28.—Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.

COLUMNS 26 and 29.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

Recived August 9

[7–261.]

Page No. 95.
Supervisor's Dist. No. 3.
Enumeration Dist. No. 68.

The following classes of Manufacturing Establishments will be reported on a SPECIAL MANUFACTURING SCHEDULE, and not on this Schedule, viz:

(1.) Boot and Shoe Factories.
(2.) Cheese and Butter Factories.
(3.) Flouring and Grist Mills.
(4.) Salt Works.
(5.) Lumber Mills and Saw Mills.
(6.) Brick Yards and Tile Works.
(7.) Paper Mills.
(8.) Coal Mines.
(9.) Agricultural Implement Works.
(10.) Quarries.

SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in Frederick District, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: .....

June 26th

Wm Holbrunner

Enumerator.

Name of Corporation, Company, or Individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Name of Business, Manufacture, or Product.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Average number of hands employed: Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Average number of hands employed: Females above 15 years.	Average number of hands employed: Children and youth.	Wages and Hours of Labor: Number of Hours in the ordinary day of labor: May to November.	Wages and Hours of Labor: Number of Hours in the ordinary day of labor: November to May.	Wages and Hours of Labor: Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Wages and Hours of Labor: Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Wages and Hours of Labor: Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in Operation: On full time.	Months in Operation: On ¾ time only.	Months in Operation: On ½ time only.	Months in Operation: On ¼ time only.	Months in Operation: Idle.	Value of Material (including Mill Supplies and Fuel. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Value of Product (including Jobbing and Repairing. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Power used in Manufacture: If water power is used: On what River or Stream?	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Wheels: Kind.	Wheels: Breadth, in feet.	Wheels: Revolutions per minute.	Wheels: Horse-power.	If steam power is used: Number of Boilers.	Number of Engines.	Horse power.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
(1) Hoke David	Manufacturing Shingles	10.000	23	18 23			12	10	1.00	1.00	4.000	8			2	2	4000	13.000										
(2) Whitsh Daniel Jr.	Manufacturing Shingles	10.000	17	17			11	8	1.00	1.00	2.500	8			2	2	2.000	9.000										
(3) Schley Brothers	Manufacturing Shingles	12.500	12	12			11	8	1.00	1.00	3.000	8			2	2	2.400	9.600										

REMARKS.—The term "Productive Industry" must be understood, in its largest significance, to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, as blacksmithing, coopering, carpentering, &c. The smallest shop should not be omitted, provided the production reaches $500 annually, including the cost of materials. Enumerators will take pains to reach all of the productive establishments, large and small, within their several districts.

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COLUMN 11.—In many establishments (as carpenter shops, blacksmith shops, &c.) it will be found that no ordinary laborers are employed. In this case column 11 will not be filled.

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COLUMNS 18 and 19.—These inquiries are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto,—especially in the case of small shops where book-accounts are not kept.

[18.]—The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.

[19.]—The value of the product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods, or doing work, for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.

COLUMN 20.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.

COLUMNS 27 and 28.—Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.

COLUMNS 26 and 29.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

Received August 21, 80.

Page No. 1
Supervisor's Dist. No. 3
Enumeration Dist. No. 70

The following classes of Manufacturing Establishments will be reported on a SPECIAL MANUFACTURING SCHEDULE, and not on this Schedule, viz:

(1.) Boot and Shoe Factories.
(2.) Cheese and Butter Factories.
(3.) Flouring and Grist Mills.
(4.) Salt Works.
(5.) Lumber Mills and Saw Mills.
(6.) Brick Yards and Tile Works.
(7.) Paper Mills.
(8.) Coal Mines.
(9.) Agricultural Implement Works.
(10.) Quarries.

SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in Frederick (2) District, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: Frederick city

Scott W. McCathis
Enumerator.

	Name of Corporation, Company, or Individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Name of Business, Manufacture, or Product.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and Hours of Labor: Number of Hours in the ordinary day of labor: May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in Operation: On full time.	On ¾ time only.	On ½ time only.	On ¼ time only.	Idle.	Value of Material (including Mill Supplies and Fuel. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Value of Product (including Jobbing and Repairing. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Power used in Manufacture. If water power is used: On what River or Stream?	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam power is used: Number of Boilers.	Number of Engines.	Horse power.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
(1)	Edward A. Staley	Blacksmithing	150	3	1			12	9	100	50	100	12					200	700											(1)
(2)	William A. Shook	Blacksmithing	200	2	1			12	9		50	150	12					150	500											(2)
(3)	David Hartsock	Blacksmithing	300	2	1			12	9	100		200	12					~~400~~ 200	800											(3)
(4)	Z. H. Bailey	Boots + Shoes	200					10	10				12					350	700	Transfd from Spl Sched										(4)
(5)	Mrs Ernst	Boots + Shoes	300					10	10				12					385	550											(5)
(6)	David Wastler	Boots + Shoes	175					10	10				9				8	375	550											(6)
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COLUMN 20.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.

COLUMNS 27 and 28.—Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.

COLUMNS 26 and 29.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

Page No. 1
Supervisor's Dist. No. 3
Enumeration Dist. No. 72

The following classes of Manufacturing Establishments will be reported on a **SPECIAL MANUFACTURING SCHEDULE**, and not on this Schedule, viz:

(1.) Boot and Shoe Factories.
(2.) Cheese and Butter Factories.
(3.) Flouring and Grist Mills.
(4.) Salt Works.
(5.) Lumber Mills and Saw Mills.
(6.) Brick Yards and Tile Works.
(7.) Paper Mills.
(8.) Coal Mines.
(9.) Agricultural Implement Works.
(10.) Quarries.

SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in Middletown, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: Middletown Md.

Jno. V. Kinsley
Enumerator.

Name of Corporation, Company, or Individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Name of Business, Manufacture, or Product.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed. Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and Hours of Labor. Number of Hours in the ordinary day of labor. May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in Operation. On full time.	On ¾ time only.	On ½ time only.	On ¼ time only.	Idle.	Value of Material (including Mill Supplies and Fuel. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Value of Product (including Jobbing and Repairing. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Power used in Manufacture. If water power is used. On what River or Stream?	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam power is used. Number of Boilers.	Number of Engines.	Horse power.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
Kapley S. W.	Wheelwrighting Carriage Maker	$3000	4	1		1	9	10	$1.50	1.25	$500	12					300	$150											1
Hetherey Hiram S.	Clothing Store	$150	2	1			12	12	$1.75		$90	10	2				106	$500											2
Davis Thos. T.	Carpenter sheet iron worker Tinsmith	$500	x	x			12	8	$1.50			9			3		$600	$1200											3
Groff David	Saddler Harness Maker	$1200	4	1		1	12	12	$1.25		$800	12					$1800	$4000											4
Eisle Marginny	Boot & Shoe Making	$700	x	x			10	10	$1.00			6			3	3	$300	$700											5
Segar Chas. A.	Marble Cutting	$500	2	1	2		12	9	$1.50	$1.00	$200	12					$1000	$2200											6
Segar John	Cooperage	$350	2	1	2		12	12	$1.00		$100	6	2		2	2	$1000	$2000											7 Lake
Speader Geo.	Boot & Shoe Making	$1000	2	1	2		10	10	$1.25		$300	9			3		$800	$1800											8
Crouse Geo. C.	Saddler Harness Making	$500	1	1			10	10	$2.00		$100	10			2		$500	$1200											9
Wetnight S. P.	Carpenter Wagon Maker	$200	2	1	2		12	8	$1.00	.50	$120	6			3	3	$200	$700											10
Nelson James J.	Boots & Shoes	150	2	1			12	10	1.00	.75	$ 100	12					$700	$1380	Planed from Spec Saked										11
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REMARKS.—The term "Productive Industry" must be understood, in its largest significance, to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, as blacksmithing, coopering, carpentering, &c. The smallest shop should not be omitted, provided the production reaches $500 annually, including the cost of materials. Enumerators will take pains to reach all of the productive establishments, large and small, within their several districts.

COLUMN 2.—The kind of business or the character of product should be described as specifically as possible, thus: Sewing-Machines, Corsets, Furniture, Foundry, Machine Shop, Coopering, Blacksmithing, &c.

COLUMN 11.—In many establishments (as carpenter shops, blacksmith shops, &c.) it will be found that no ordinary laborers are employed. In this case column 11 will not be filled.

COLUMNS 13 to 17.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for in one or more of the columns 13 to 17, thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and 2 months idle.

COLUMNS 18 and 19.—These inquiries are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto,—especially in the case of small shops where book-accounts are not kept.

[18.]—The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.

[19.]—The value of the product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods, or doing work, for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.

COLUMN 20.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.

COLUMNS 27 and 28.—Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.

COLUMNS 26 and 29.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

[7–261.]

Page No. 1
Supervisor's Dist. No. 3
Enumeration Dist. No. 73

The following classes of Manufacturing Establishments will be reported on a SPECIAL MANUFACTURING SCHEDULE, and not on this Schedule, viz:

(1.) Boot and Shoe Factories.
(2.) Cheese and Butter Factories.
(3.) Flouring and Grist Mills.
(4.) Salt Works.
(5.) Lumber Mills and Saw Mills.
(6.) Brick Yards and Tile Works.
(7.) Paper Mills.
(8.) Coal Mines.
(9.) Agricultural Implement Works.
(10.) Quarries.

SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in Meadeltown, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: Meadeltown Frederick Co Md

Geo W Ramsburg
Enumerator.

Name of Corporation, Company, or Individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Name of Business, Manufacture, or Product.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed. Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and Hours of Labor. Number of Hours in the ordinary day of labor. May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in Operation. On full time.	On ¾ time only.	On ½ time only.	On ¼ time only.	Idle.	Value of Material (including Mill Supplies and Fuel. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Value of Product (including Jobbing and Repairing. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Power used in Manufacture. If water power is used. On what River or Stream?	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam power is used. Number of Boilers.	Number of Engines.	Horse power.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
(1) Kogle Adam	Wheel Rights'ing	1500	5	3			12	10	$1.25	.75	$600.	12					$400.	$1800.											1
(2) Long John W	Blacksmithing	700	2	2			12	12	.50		$312.	12					$348.	$798.											2
(3) Rice Benjamin F	Furniture Worker	250	1	1			10	8	$1.00					12			$160.	$600.											3
(4) Cuttle Peter W	Coopershop	500	3	3			8	12	$1.00	1	$300	4	1	1	2		$1000	$1800.											4 Lake
(5) Kogle John W	Wheel Rights'ing	600	2	1			12	9	$1.25		$ 50	12					$150.	$550.											5
(6) Thomas Robert	Tailor Clothing Manu	967	2	1			10	10	$1.		$200	3				9	$325.	$800.											6
(7) Fisher Luther	Saddler Harness Repairing & Painting	500	3	1	2		11	11	$1.25		$400	12					$100	$1700											7
(8) Short Thomas J	Carriage Painting	693	3	1			10	9	$1.75	$1.	$25.	7	5				$250	$600											8
(9) Niemeyer Chas E	Boots & Shoes	1000	3	1			12	12	1.50	1.00	300	12					$700	1475	Transfer from Spec Sched										9
(10) Gaver Chas. L.	Boots & Shoes	966	5	1			12	12	1.00		367	12					$600	1700											10
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REMARKS.—The term "Productive Industry" must be understood, in its largest significance, to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, as blacksmithing, coopering, carpentering, &c. The smallest shop should not be omitted, provided the production reaches $500 annually, including the cost of materials. Enumerators will take pains to reach all of the productive establishments, large and small, within their several districts.

COLUMN 2.—The kind of business or the character of product should be described as specifically as possible, thus: Sewing-Machines, Corsets, Furniture, Foundry, Machine Shop, Coopering, Blacksmithing, &c.

COLUMN 11.—In many establishments (as carpenter shops, blacksmith shops, &c.) it will be found that no ordinary laborers are employed. In this case column 11 will not be filled.

COLUMNS 13 to 17.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for in one or more of the columns 13 to 17, thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and 2 months idle.

COLUMNS 18 and 19.—These inquiries are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto,—especially in the case of small shops where book-accounts are not kept.

[18.]—The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.

[19.]—The value of the product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods, or doing work, for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.

COLUMN 20.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.

COLUMNS 27 and 28.—Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.

COLUMNS 26 and 29.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

[7–261.]

Recd July 26. 1880

Page No. 1
Supervisor's Dist. No. 3
Enumeration Dist. No. 74

The following classes of Manufacturing Establishments will be reported on a SPECIAL MANUFACTURING SCHEDULE, and not on this Schedule, viz:

(1.) Boot and Shoe Factories.
(2.) Cheese and Butter Factories.
(3.) Flouring and Grist Mills.
(4.) Salt Works.
(5.) Lumber Mills and Saw Mills.
(6.) Brick Yards and Tile Works.
(7.) Paper Mills.
(8.) Coal Mines.
(9.) Agricultural Implement Works.
(10.) Quarries.

SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in Election Dist No 4, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: Hagerstown

John H Grinder
Enumerator.

Name of Corporation, Company, or Individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Name of Business, Manufacture, or Product.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed. Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and Hours of Labor. Number of Hours in the ordinary day of labor. May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in Operation. On full time.	On ¾ time only.	On ½ time only.	On ¼ time only.	Idle.	Value of Material (including Mill Supplies and Fuel. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Value of Product (including Jobbing and Repairing. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Power used in Manufacture. If water power is used. On what River or Stream?	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam power is used. Number of Boilers.	Number of Engines.	Horse power.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
① Keightley David	Blacksmithing	600	4	4			12	10	125			12					200	525											1
② Biggs Joshua	Cooperage	300	2	1			10	10	150		450	12					600	1485											2
③ Campbell John	Blacksmithing	775	2	1			12	10	100	50	100	12					250	800											3
④ Loy Calvin H	Planing Mill & Flour Chop	600	4	2			13	10	130	100	530	12					800	1700											4
⑤ Selsam John C	Boots & Shoes	1050					12	12				12					350	540	Transferred from Spl Schedule										5
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REMARKS.—The term "Productive Industry" must be understood, in its largest significance, to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, as blacksmithing, coopering, carpentering, &c. The smallest shop should not be omitted, provided the production reaches $500 annually, including the cost of materials. Enumerators will take pains to reach all of the productive establishments, large and small, within their several districts.

COLUMN 2.—The kind of business or the character of product should be described as specifically as possible, thus: Sewing-Machines, Corsets, Furniture, Foundry, Machine Shop, Coopering, Blacksmithing, &c.

COLUMN 11.—In many establishments (as carpenter shops, blacksmith shops, &c.) it will be found that no ordinary laborers are employed. In this case column 11 will not be filled.

COLUMNS 13 to 17.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for in one or more of the columns 13 to 17, thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and 2 months idle.

COLUMNS 18 and 19.—These inquiries are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto,—especially in the case of small shops where book-accounts are not kept.

[18.]—The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.

[19.]—The value of the product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods, or doing work, for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.

COLUMN 20.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.

COLUMNS 27 and 28.—Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.

COLUMNS 26 and 29.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

[7–261.]

Received July 26. 1880.

Page No. 1
Supervisor's Dist. No. 3
Enumeration Dist. No. 75

The following classes of Manufacturing Establishments will be reported on a SPECIAL MANUFACTURING SCHEDULE, and not on this Schedule, viz:

(1.) Boot and Shoe Factories.
(2.) Cheese and Butter Factories.
(3.) Flouring and Grist Mills.
(4.) Salt Works.
(5.) Lumber Mills and Saw Mills.
(6.) Brick Yards and Tile Works.
(7.) Paper Mills.
(8.) Coal Mines.
(9.) Agricultural Implement Works.
(10.) Quarries.

SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in Jonnilsburg District in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: Jonnilsburg Frederick Co. Md.

Jno. T. Gelwicks
Enumerator.

Name of Corporation, Company, or Individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Name of Business, Manufacture, or Product.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Average number of hands employed: Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and Hours of Labor: Number of Hours in the ordinary day of labor: May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in Operation: On full time.	On ¾ time only.	On ½ time only.	On ¼ time only.	Idle.	Value of Material (including Mill Supplies and Fuel. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Value of Product (including Jobbing and Repairing. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Power used in Manufacture: If water power is used: On what River or Stream?	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam power is used: Number of Boilers.	Number of Engines.	Horse power.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
(1)	Mary E. Adelsberger	Tin ware	2000.	3	2		11	11	1.25	.75	591.	11			1		1500.	2900.										
(2)	John Hoover	Shoe & Boots Master	500.	2	1 2		8	10	1.50		150.	7			5		400.	916.										
(3)	Davis J. Hoff	Lock and Gun Smithing	600.	1	1		10	8	1.50	.50		9				3	300	700.										
	Jacob L. Hoke	Milliner	1000	6		6	10	8	.50			6		3	3		1000.	2000.										
(5)	Henry J. Barbehenn	Baker & produce	200.	2	1		10	10	1.50	.25	50.	12					960.	1500.										
(6)	James A. Rowe	Boot & Shoe Master	1710.	3	2		12	12	1.50	.35	350.	12					1560	2460.										
(7)	Fraley & Son	Foundry & Machine Shop	5000.	7	6		11	8	1.50	1.00	2000.	10			2		1000.	4500.								1	1	6
(8)	A. A. Lough	Marble Yard	1200.	4	1 4		11	9	1.50	1.00	200.	8			4		1000.	2100.										
(9)	James J. Hays	Tin ware	3000	2	2		10	10	1.50	1.25	700.	12					1500.	3000.										
(10)	Motter Samuel	Printing & Publishing	500.	4	1 4		8	8	2.00	1.00	350.	12					200.	1200										
(11)	Stokes Henry	Harness & Saddles	2000.	3	1 2		10	8	1.50		300.	6			6		700.	1500.										
(12)	Spickler & Shaffer	Furniture	1500.	4	3		12	9	1.50	1.00	300.	8				4	450.	1900.										
(13)	Geo. J. Epsler & Bro.	Silversmithing & Repairing	2825	2	2		10	8	2.50	1.50		12					250.	1000.										
(14)	William S. Ulrich	Harness & Saddles	300.	1	1		11	8	2.00		30.	9	3				266	616.										
(15)	J. A. Winter	Milliner	450	4		3	10	8	.50			6	3	3			400.	700.										
(16)	Sweeney & Son	Furniture & Undertaking	2000.	3	1 2		10	9	1.50		150	8			4		400.	1200.										
(17)	Adams & Beck	Blacksmithing	700.	3	1 8		11	9	2.00	1.00	75.	12					200.	1200.										
(18)	Motter, Mahell & Co.	Wheelwrighting	250.	2	1		10	10	1.25	.90	200.	8			4		155.	1000 550.										
(19)	Jacob Lantzer	Boots & Shoes Master	550.	1	1		10	8 6	1.50			12					300.	750.										
(20)	Rufus S. Rhode	Harness Saddlery	150.	1	1		8 6	8 5	1.75			11			1		400.	650.										
(21)	Northin Geo. W.	Wheelwrighting	200.	3	1 3		12	9	1.25	.50	300	11			1		300.	1200.										
(22)	Walters Felix	Sawing Burning	800.	7	5		11	9	.80		600.	4			8		1264	2700.								1	1	6
(23)	David Weaver	Blacksmithing	150.	3	1 2		10	9	1.25	.62	100	12					200.	700.										
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REMARKS.—The term "Productive Industry" must be understood, in its largest significance, to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, as blacksmithing, coopering, carpentering, &c. The smallest shop should not be omitted, provided the production reaches $500 annually, including the cost of materials. Enumerators will take pains to reach all of the productive establishments, large and small, within their several districts.

COLUMN 2.—The kind of business or the character of product should be described as specifically as possible, thus: Sewing-Machines, Corsets, Furniture, Foundry, Machine Shop, Coopering, Blacksmithing, &c.

COLUMN 11.—In many establishments (as carpenter shops, blacksmith shops, &c.) it will be found that no ordinary laborers are employed. In this case column 11 will not be filled.

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[18.]—The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.

[19.]—The value of the product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods, or doing work, for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.

COLUMN 20.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.

COLUMNS 27 and 28.—Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.

COLUMNS 26 and 29.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

[7–261.]

Page No. Fifteenth
Supervisor's Dist. No. Three
Enumeration Dist. No. Twenty-six

The following classes of Manufacturing Establishments will be reported on a SPECIAL MANUFACTURING SCHEDULE, and not on this Schedule, viz:

(1.) Boot and Shoe Factories.
(2.) Cheese and Butter Factories.
(3.) Flouring and Grist Mills.
(4.) Salt Works.
(5.) Lumber Mills and Saw Mills.
(6.) Brick Yards and Tile Works.
(7.) Paper Mills.
(8.) Coal Mines.
(9.) Agricultural Implement Works.
(10.) Quarries.

SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in Emmitsburg District, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: Emmitsburg

David Agnew
Enumerator.

	Name of Corporation, Company, or Individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Name of Business, Manufacture, or Product.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed.			Wages and Hours of Labor.					Months in Operation.					Value of Material (including Mill Supplies and Fuel. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Value of Product (including Jobbing and Repairing. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Power used in Manufacture.								
								Number of Hours in the ordinary day of labor.												If water power is used.						If steam power is used.		
																						Wheels.					
					Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On ¾ time only.	On ½ time only.	On ¼ time only.	Idle.			On what River or Stream?	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of Boilers.	Number of Engines.	Horse power.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1	Fink John S.	Blacksmithing	200.	2	1			12	9	1.00		75.	12					150.	650.	✓									
2	Grothey Henry B.	Hooker Manufacture		2				12	12	Operator of		.79	moved	from	the	State.				Middle Creek	6	1	Turbine	3					
3	Haugh Thomas F.	Blacksmithing	300.	2	1	2		12	9	.75		120.	12					200.	750.	✓									
4	Baker Nicholas	Carriage & Wagon Manufacture	1200.	9	4	8		12	8	1.00		1200.	12					1500.	4000.	✓									
5	Hess & Weaver	Carriage & Wagon Manufacture	2000.	10	4	10		11	9	1.00		1300.	12					2000.	6000.	✓									
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REMARKS.—The term "Productive Industry" must be understood, in its largest significance, to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, as blacksmithing, coopering, carpentering, &c. The smallest shop should not be omitted, provided the production reaches $500 annually, including the cost of materials. Enumerators will take pains to reach all of the productive establishments, large and small, within their several districts.

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COLUMN 11.—In many establishments (as carpenter shops, blacksmith shops, &c.) it will be found that no ordinary laborers are employed. In this case column 11 will not be filled.

COLUMNS 13 to 17.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for in one or more of the columns 13 to 17, thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and 2 months idle.

COLUMNS 18 and 19.—These inquiries are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto,—especially in the case of small shops where book-accounts are not kept.

[18.]—The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.

[19.]—The value of the product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods, or doing work, for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.

COLUMN 20.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.

COLUMNS 27 and 28.—Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.

COLUMNS 26 and 29.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

(39)

[7–261.]

Page No. .....
Supervisor's Dist. No. 3rd
Enumeration Dist. No. 77th

The following classes of Manufacturing Establishments will be reported on a SPECIAL MANUFACTURING SCHEDULE, and not on this Schedule, viz:

(1.) Boot and Shoe Factories.
(2.) Cheese and Butter Factories.
(3.) Flouring and Grist Mills.
(4.) Salt Works.
(5.) Lumber Mills and Saw Mills.
(6.) Brick Yards and Tile Works.
(7.) Paper Mills.
(8.) Coal Mines.
(9.) Agricultural Implement Works.
(10.) Quarries.

SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in Catoctin Dist, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: .....

H. A. C. Biser
Enumerator.

Name of Corporation, Company, or Individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Name of Business, Manufacture, or Product.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed.			Wages and Hours of Labor.					Months in Operation.					Value of Material (including Mill Supplies and Fuel. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Value of Product (including Jobbing and Repairing. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Power used in Manufacture.								
							Number of Hours in the ordinary day of labor.		Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.								If water power is used.						If steam power is used.		
																			On what River or Stream?	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels.						
																					Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of Boilers.	Number of Engines.	Horse power.
				Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	May to November.	November to May.				On full time.	On ¾ time only.	On ½ time only.	On ¼ time only.	Idle.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
(1) Bartgis A. H.	Boots & Shoes	2000	3	1			12	12	.85¢		200	12					650	1200										1
(2) Smith Jacob G.	Boots & Shoes	2500	3	1			12	12	.85¢		100	12					577	1047	Transfd from Spl Schedule									2
(3) Hechtler Daniel	Boots & Shoes	1800	2	1			12	12	.85¢		100	12					560	835										3
																												4–45

REMARKS.—The term "Productive Industry" must be understood, in its largest significance, to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, as blacksmithing, coopering, carpentering, &c. The smallest shop should not be omitted, provided the production reaches $500 annually, including the cost of materials. Enumerators will take pains to reach all of the productive establishments, large and small, within their several districts.

COLUMN 2.—The kind of business or the character of product should be described as specifically as possible, thus: Sewing-Machines, Corsets, Furniture, Foundry, Machine Shop, Coopering, Blacksmithing, &c.

COLUMN 11.—In many establishments (as carpenter shops, blacksmith shops, &c.) it will be found that no ordinary laborers are employed. In this case column 11 will not be filled.

COLUMNS 13 to 17.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for in one or more of the columns 13 to 17, thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and 2 months idle.

COLUMNS 18 and 19.—These inquiries are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto,—especially in the case of small shops where book-accounts are not kept.

[18.]—The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.

[19.]—The value of the product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods, or doing work, for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.

COLUMN 20.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.

COLUMNS 27 and 28.—Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.

COLUMNS 26 and 29.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

Recd July 26. 1880

[7–261.]

Page No. 1
Supervisor's Dist. No. 9
Enumeration Dist. No. 78

The following classes of Manufacturing Establishments will be reported on a SPECIAL MANUFACTURING SCHEDULE, and not on this Schedule, viz:

(1.) Boot and Shoe Factories.
(2.) Cheese and Butter Factories.
(3.) Flouring and Grist Mills.
(4.) Salt Works.
(5.) Lumber Mills and Saw Mills.
(6.) Brick Yards and Tile Works.
(7.) Paper Mills.
(8.) Coal Mines.
(9.) Agricultural Implement Works.
(10.) Quarries.

SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in Urbana District, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: Urbana, Fredk Co. Md.

Wm H. Peters
Enumerator.

Name of Corporation, Company, or Individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Name of Business, Manufacture, or Product.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed.			Wages and Hours of Labor.					Months in Operation.					Value of Material (including Mill Supplies and Fuel. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Value of Product (including Jobbing and Repairing. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Power used in Manufacture.								
							Number of Hours in the ordinary day of labor.		Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.								If water power is used.						If steam power is used.		
																			On what River or Stream?	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels.						
																					Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of Boilers.	Number of Engines.	Horse power.
							May to November.	November to May.				On full time.	On ¾ time only.	On ½ time only.	On ¼ time only.	Idle.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
(1) Buzzard, Gideon	Cooperage	500.	2	2			10	10	1.00	.84	303.0	12					430.	1600 / 844									
(3) Tumbrill, James H	Cooperage	500.	4	2			12	12	1.10		700	12					1800.	3200 / 2540									
(5) Kidd, John L.	Boots & Shoes	500	—	—	—	—	10	10	—	—	—	12					400	800	Transfd from Spl Schedule								

Remarks.—The term "Productive Industry" must be understood, in its largest significance, to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, as blacksmithing, coopering, carpentering, &c. The smallest shop should not be omitted, provided the production reaches $500 annually, including the cost of materials. Enumerators will take pains to reach all of the productive establishments, large and small, within their several districts.

Column 2.—The kind of business or the character of product should be described as specifically as possible, thus: Sewing-Machines, Corsets, Furniture, Foundry, Machine Shop, Coopering, Blacksmithing, &c.

Column 11.—In many establishments (as carpenter shops, blacksmith shops, &c.) it will be found that no ordinary laborers are employed. In this case column 11 will not be filled.

Columns 13 to 17.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for in one or more of the columns 13 to 17, thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and 2 months idle.

Columns 18 and 19.—These inquiries are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto,—especially in the case of small shops where book-accounts are not kept.

[18.]—The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.

[19.]—The value of the product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods, or doing work, for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.

Column 20.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.

Columns 27 and 28.—Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.

Columns 26 and 29.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

Page No. 1
Supervisor's Dist. No. 3
Enumeration Dist. No. 79

The following classes of Manufacturing Establishments will be reported on a **SPECIAL MANUFACTURING SCHEDULE**, and not on this Schedule, viz:

(1.) Boot and Shoe Factories.
(2.) Cheese and Butter Factories.
(3.) Flouring and Grist Mills.
(4.) Salt Works.
(5.) Lumber Mills and Saw Mills.
(6.) Brick Yards and Tile Works.
(7.) Paper Mills.
(8.) Coal Mines.
(9.) Agricultural Implement Works.
(10.) Quarries.

SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in Liberty District, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: Libertytown Frederick Co. Md.

Alvin O Benner
Enumerator.

Name of Corporation, Company, or Individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Name of Business, Manufacture, or Product.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Average number of hands employed: Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Average number of hands employed: Females above 15 years.	Average number of hands employed: Children and youth.	Wages and Hours of Labor: Number of Hours in the ordinary day of labor: May to November.	Wages and Hours of Labor: Number of Hours in the ordinary day of labor: November to May.	Wages and Hours of Labor: Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Wages and Hours of Labor: Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Wages and Hours of Labor: Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in Operation: On full time.	Months in Operation: On ¾ time only.	Months in Operation: On ½ time only.	Months in Operation: On ¼ time only.	Months in Operation: Idle.	Value of Material (including Mill Supplies and Fuel. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Value of Product (including Jobbing and Repairing. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Power used in Manufacture: If water power is used: On what River or Stream?	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Wheels: Kind.	Wheels: Breadth, in feet.	Wheels: Revolutions per minute.	Wheels: Horse-power.	If steam power is used: Number of Boilers.	Number of Engines.	Horse power.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
(1) Proctor Robert L.	Blacksmithing	125	3	1	—		12	10	1.00			12					100	600	✓									
(2) Poole William H.	Blacksmithing	600	1	1			12	10	1.00	40	2.0	12					600	2000	✓									
(3) Metcalfe Calvin	Blacksmithing	750	2	1	1		12	10	1.00	50	150	12					500	1500	✓									
(4) Pheasant John M.	Blacksmithing	150	2	1	1		12	10	1.00	40	40	12					200	800	✓									
(5) Wagner L. Leand Brother	Coopering and wheelwrighting work Jn Smith	1000	2	2			12	12	1.00	50	5000 ~~600~~	12					600	2000	✓									
(6) Wolfe Master Samuel	Wheelwrighting shop. Carriage & Buggy	300	4	2	2		10	10	1.50	100	300		12				200	1000	✓									
~~7 Bucher Peter W~~	~~Keeper~~																											
(8) Hammaker Benjamin	Stone Hewing	600	2	2			12	10	1.50	100	600	12					300	2000	✓									

I certify that I have this day completed the enumeration of the district assigned me. And that the returns have been duly and truthfully made in accordance with law and my oath of Office
Dated June 23rd. 1880
Alvin O Benner
Enumerator

REMARKS.—The term "Productive Industry" must be understood, in its largest significance, to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, as blacksmithing, coopering, carpentering, &c. The smallest shop should not be omitted, provided the production reaches $500 annually, including the cost of materials. Enumerators will take pains to reach all of the productive establishments, large and small, within their several districts.

COLUMN 2.—The kind of business or the character of product should be described as specifically as possible, thus: Sewing-Machines, Corsets, Furniture, Foundry, Machine Shop, Coopering, Blacksmithing, &c.

COLUMN 11.—In many establishments (as carpenter shops, blacksmith shops, &c.) it will be found that no ordinary laborers are employed. In this case column 11 will not be filled.

COLUMNS 13 to 17.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for in one or more of the columns 13 to 17, thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and 2 months idle.

COLUMNS 18 and 19.—These inquiries are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto,—especially in the case of small shops where book-accounts are not kept.

[18.]—The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.

[19.]—The value of the product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods, or doing work, for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.

COLUMN 20.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.

COLUMNS 27 and 28.—Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.

COLUMNS 26 and 29.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

Received August 6, 80.

Page No. 1
Supervisor's Dist. No. 3
Enumeration Dist. No. 80

The following classes of Manufacturing Establishments will be reported on a SPECIAL MANUFACTURING SCHEDULE, and not on this Schedule, viz:

(1.) Boot and Shoe Factories.
(2.) Cheese and Butter Factories.
(3.) Flouring and Grist Mills.
(4.) Salt Works.
(5.) Lumber Mills and Saw Mills.
(6.) Brick Yards and Tile Works.
(7.) Paper Mills.
(8.) Coal Mines.
(9.) Agricultural Implement Works.
(10.) Quarries.

SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in New Market Dist, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: New Market Frederick Co. Md.

J. Milton Haines
Enumerator.

Name of Corporation, Company, or Individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Name of Business, Manufacture, or Product.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed. Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and Hours of Labor. Number of Hours in the ordinary day of labor. May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in Operation. On full time.	On ¾ time only.	On ½ time only.	On ¼ time only.	Idle.	Value of Material (including Mill Supplies and Fuel. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Value of Product (including Jobbing and Repairing. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Power used in Manufacture. If water power is used. On what River or Stream?	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam power is used. Number of Boilers.	Number of Engines.	Horse power.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Bartholow, Francis Jr.	Farming	~~$4000~~	5	3			12	9	1.15	80	$800	9			3				On Bush Run									
Wareing Star, Jasper &	Blacksmithing	$1500	2	1			12	10		50	$50	12					300	1000										
Anders, Charles G	Cooperage	$1200	6	6			12	12	1.30	1.00	$1080.				12		$3500.	$3600								1	1	8
Wbriels, William H	Coachsmith	~~$75~~	2				12	8	1.50	1.00		2					$40	$90	Just commenced (10 operation only two months)									
Brady, Jacob	Cooperage	$700	3	2			12	10	.80		$160.	5			7		420	1000										
Simpson, Basil F	Wheelwrighting	275					10	10				12					60	500										
Shultz, John	Shoemaker & Bed	160					10	10				12					250	700										
Russell, Isaac B	Machinist & Undertaker	$3000	3	1			10	10	$150	.75	$100	12					250	$1100.										

REMARKS.—The term "Productive Industry" must be understood, in its largest significance, to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, as blacksmithing, coopering, carpentering, &c. The smallest shop should not be omitted, provided the production reaches $500 annually, including the cost of materials. Enumerators will take pains to reach all of the productive establishments, large and small, within their several districts.

COLUMN 2.—The kind of business or the character of product should be described as specifically as possible, thus: Sewing-Machines, Corsets, Furniture, Foundry, Machine Shops Coopering, Blacksmithing, &c.

COLUMN 11.—In many establishments (as carpenter shops, blacksmith shops, &c.) it will be found that no ordinary laborers are employed. In this case column 11 will not be filled.

COLUMNS 13 to 17.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for in one or more of the columns 13 to 17, thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and 2 months idle.

COLUMNS 18 and 19.—These inquiries are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto,—especially in the case of small shops where book-accounts are not kept.

[18.]—The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.

[19.]—The value of the product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods, or doing work, for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.

COLUMN 20.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.

COLUMNS 27 and 28.—Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.

COLUMNS 26 and 29.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

Page No. 1
Supervisor's Dist. No. 3
Enumeration Dist. No. 81

The following classes of Manufacturing Establishments will be reported on a SPECIAL MANUFACTURING SCHEDULE, and not on this Schedule, viz:

(1.) Boot and Shoe Factories.
(2.) Cheese and Butter Factories.
(3.) Flouring and Grist Mills.
(4.) Salt Works.
(5.) Lumber Mills and Saw Mills.
(6.) Brick Yards and Tile Works.
(7.) Paper Mills.
(8.) Coal Mines.
(9.) Agricultural Implement Works.
(10.) Quarries.

SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in New Market Dist, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: New Market, Fredk. Co. Maryland.

John T. McMunt.
Enumerator.

Name of Corporation, Company, or Individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Name of Business, Manufacture, or Product.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Average number of hands employed: Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Average number of hands employed: Females above 15 years.	Average number of hands employed: Children and youth.	Wages and Hours of Labor: Number of Hours in the ordinary day of labor: May to November.	Wages and Hours of Labor: Number of Hours in the ordinary day of labor: November to May.	Wages and Hours of Labor: Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Wages and Hours of Labor: Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Wages and Hours of Labor: Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in Operation: On full time.	Months in Operation: On ¾ time only.	Months in Operation: On ½ time only.	Months in Operation: On ¼ time only.	Months in Operation: Idle.	Value of Material (including Mill Supplies and Fuel. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Value of Product (including Jobbing and Repairing. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Power used in Manufacture: If water power is used: On what River or Stream?	Power used in Manufacture: If water power is used: Height of fall, in feet.	Power used in Manufacture: If water power is used: Wheels: Number.	Power used in Manufacture: If water power is used: Wheels: Kind.	Power used in Manufacture: If water power is used: Wheels: Breadth, in feet.	Power used in Manufacture: If water power is used: Wheels: Revolutions per minute.	Power used in Manufacture: If water power is used: Wheels: Horse-power.	Power used in Manufacture: If steam power is used: Number of Boilers.	Power used in Manufacture: If steam power is used: Number of Engines.	Power used in Manufacture: If steam power is used: Horse power.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
(1) Schell George.	Blacksmithing	$125	1	1			12	10	$50		200	12					$250	$1000	✓									
(2) Linn Thomas H.	Carpentering	$100.	2	2			12	10	$40		$130.	12					$700.	$1100.	✓									
(3) Duvall John Wes	Wheelwrighting	$200.	3	3			12	10	$25			12					$200.	$550.	✓									

REMARKS.—The term "Productive Industry" must be understood, in its largest significance, to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, as blacksmithing, coopering, carpentering, &c. The smallest shop should not be omitted, provided the production reaches $500 annually, including the cost of materials. Enumerators will take pains to reach all of the productive establishments, large and small, within their several districts.

COLUMN 2.—The kind of business or the character of product should be described as specifically as possible, thus: Sewing-Machines, Corsets, Furniture, Foundry, Machine Shop, Coopering, Blacksmithing, &c.

COLUMN 11.—In many establishments (as carpenter shops, blacksmith shops, &c.) it will be found that no ordinary laborers are employed. In this case column 11 will not be filled.

COLUMNS 13 to 17.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for in one or more of the columns 13 to 17, thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and 2 months idle.

COLUMNS 18 and 19.—These inquiries are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto,—especially in the case of small shops where book-accounts are not kept.

[18.]—The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.

[19.]—The value of the product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods, or doing work, for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.

COLUMN 20.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.

COLUMNS 27 and 28.—Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.

COLUMNS 26 and 29.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

(44)

[7–261.]

Rec'd July 26 1880

Page No. 1
Supervisor's Dist. No. 3rd
Enumeration Dist. No. 85

The following classes of Manufacturing Establishments will be reported on a SPECIAL MANUFACTURING SCHEDULE, and not on this Schedule, viz:

(1.) Boot and Shoe Factories.
(2.) Cheese and Butter Factories.
(3.) Flouring and Grist Mills.
(4.) Salt Works.
(5.) Lumber Mills and Saw Mills.
(6.) Brick Yards and Tile Works.
(7.) Paper Mills.
(8.) Coal Mines.
(9.) Agricultural Implement Works.
(10.) Quarries.

SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in Woodsboro Distr., in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: .....

George W. Anders
Enumerator.

Name of Corporation, Company, or Individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Name of Business, Manufacture, or Product.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed.			Wages and Hours of Labor.					Months in Operation.					Value of Material (including Mill Supplies and Fuel. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Value of Product (including Jobbing and Repairing. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Power used in Manufacture.									If steam power is used.		
							Number of Hours in the ordinary day of labor.												If water power is used.											
																					Wheels.							
																			On what River or Stream?	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of Boilers.	Number of Engines.	Horse power.
				Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On ¾ time only.	On ½ time only.	On ¼ time only.	Idle.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
(1)	Haugh John W. A.	Wagon Maker	$150	2	1		10	8	350		$220	12			4	8	380	800	✓									1
(2)	Barrick John A.	Blacksmithing	300	3	3		14	13		.50	$100	12					150	700	✓									2
(3)	Fletcher John W.	Tin Smith	1000	1	1		11	11	2.00	1.00	$30.00	12					400	1000	✓									3
(4)	O. C. Dorsey Jr.	Blacksmithing	200	2	1		14	14	2.00	1.25	100.00	12					200	1000	✓									4
(5)	Anders Thomas J.	Carriage Body Manufactory	50.	1	1		11	8	2.00	1.50	25.00	12					200	700	✓									5
(6)	Bishop George	Blacksmithing	200	1	1		10	10	2.00	1.00	60.00	12					400	1300	✓									6
(7)	Repey John A.	Blacksmithing	700	3	1		12	10	1.50	.50	50.00	12					300	1500	✓									7
(8)	Cramer Theadore F.	Machine Shop	2000	3	1		12	9	2.00	1.00	225.00	12					100	1800	✓					X60		1	1	10
(9)	Renner F. Crusius	Tinning	200	3	1		10	8	1.20		40.00				6	6	225	700	✓									9
(10)	Gough John A.	Marble Works	900	4	1		12	8	2.50	1.25	312.00	12					900	1800	✓									10
(11)	Eli M. Gilbert	Coach Factory	2300	10	3		12	8	1.50	1.00	1000.	12					2000	4500	✓									11
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REMARKS.—The term "Productive Industry" must be understood, in its largest significance, to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, as blacksmithing, coopering, carpentering, &c. The smallest shop should not be omitted, provided the production reaches $500 annually, including the cost of materials. Enumerators will take pains to reach all of the productive establishments, large and small, within their several districts.

COLUMN 2.—The kind of business or the character of product should be described as specifically as possible, thus: Sewing-Machines, Corsets, Furniture, Foundry, Machine Shop, Coopering, Blacksmithing, &c.

COLUMN 11.—In many establishments (as carpenter shops, blacksmith shops, &c.) it will be found that no ordinary laborers are employed. In this case column 11 will not be filled.

COLUMNS 13 to 17.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for in one or more of the columns 13 to 17, thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and 2 months idle.

COLUMNS 18 and 19.—These inquiries are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto,—especially in the case of small shops where book-accounts are not kept.

[18.]—The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.

[19.]—The value of the product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods, or doing work, for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.

COLUMN 20.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.

COLUMNS 27 and 28.—Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.

COLUMNS 26 and 29.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

(45)

[7–261.]

Received July 19, 1880.

Page No. 1
Supervisor's Dist. No. 3
Enumeration Dist. No. 84

The following classes of Manufacturing Establishments will be reported on a SPECIAL MANUFACTURING SCHEDULE, and not on this Schedule, viz:

(1.) Boot and Shoe Factories.
(2.) Cheese and Butter Factories.
(3.) Flouring and Grist Mills.
(4.) Salt Works.
(5.) Lumber Mills and Saw Mills.
(6.) Brick Yards and Tile Works.
(7.) Paper Mills.
(8.) Coal Mines.
(9.) Agricultural Implement Works.
(10.) Quarries.

SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in Petersville, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: .....

William A. Gardner
Enumerator.

Name of Corporation, Company, or Individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Name of Business, Manufacture, or Product.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed.			Wages and Hours of Labor.					Months in Operation.					Value of Material (including Mill Supplies and Fuel. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Value of Product (including Jobbing and Repairing. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Power used in Manufacture.								
																			If water power is used.						If steam power is used.		
																					Wheels.					
							Number of Hours in the ordinary day of labor.												On what River or Stream?	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of Boilers.	Number of Engines.	Horse power.
				Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On ¾ time only.	On ½ time only.	On ¼ time only.	Idle.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1	Steiner & Loys	Coopering	150	2	1		12	12	150			12					1050 1650	1650									
2	Porter John	Blacksmithing	150	1	1		12	8				12					500	1200									
3	Porter Robert	Saddler & Harness	200	2	1		10	10	150		1100	12					1200	1500									
4	Mitchell John	Wheelwrighting	200	1	1		10	8				12					130	500									
5	Barnard William	Blacksmithing	65	2	1		12	8	150		100	12					125	600									
6	Smith William	Saddler & harness	200	1	1		12	8				12					300	500									
7	McKenzie Francis	Blacksmithing	200	3	13		12	8	150		450	12					100	550									
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REMARKS.—The term "Productive Industry" must be understood, in its largest significance, to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, as blacksmithing, coopering, carpentering, &c. The smallest shop should not be omitted, provided the production reaches $500 annually, including the cost of materials. Enumerators will take pains to reach all of the productive establishments, large and small, within their several districts.

COLUMN 2.—The kind of business or the character of product should be described as specifically as possible, thus: Sewing-Machines, Corsets, Furniture, Foundry, Machine Shop, Coopering, Blacksmithing, &c.

COLUMN 11.—In many establishments (as carpenter shops, blacksmith shops, &c.) it will be found that no ordinary laborers are employed. In this case column 11 will not be filled.

COLUMNS 13 to 17.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for in one or more of the columns 13 to 17, thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and 2 months idle.

COLUMNS 18 and 19.—These inquiries are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto,—especially in the case of small shops where book-accounts are not kept.

[18.]—The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.

[19.]—The value of the product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods, or doing work, for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.

COLUMN 20.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.

COLUMNS 27 and 28.—Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.

COLUMNS 26 and 29.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

[7–261.]

Received July 19, 1880

Page No. 1
Supervisor's Dist. No. 3
Enumeration Dist. No. 85

The following classes of Manufacturing Establishments will be reported on a SPECIAL MANUFACTURING SCHEDULE, and not on this Schedule, viz:

(1.) Boot and Shoe Factories.
(2.) Cheese and Butter Factories.
(3.) Flouring and Grist Mills.
(4.) Salt Works.
(5.) Lumber Mills and Saw Mills.
(6.) Brick Yards and Tile Works.
(7.) Paper Mills.
(8.) Coal Mines.
(9.) Agricultural Implement Works.
(10.) Quarries.

SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in Petersville (12th) Election District in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: Burkittsville Frederick County Md

Andrew J. Burns
Enumerator.

	Name of Corporation, Company, or Individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Name of Business, Manufacture, or Product.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Average number of hands employed: Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Average number of hands employed: Females above 15 years.	Average number of hands employed: Children and youth.	Wages and Hours of Labor: Number of Hours in the ordinary day of labor: May to November.	Wages and Hours of Labor: Number of Hours in the ordinary day of labor: November to May.	Wages and Hours of Labor: Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Wages and Hours of Labor: Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Wages and Hours of Labor: Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in Operation: On full time.	On ¾ time only.	On ½ time only.	On ¼ time only.	Idle.	Value of Material (including Mill Supplies and Fuel. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Value of Product (including Jobbing and Repairing. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Power used in Manufacture: If water power is used: On what River or Stream?	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Wheels: Kind.	Wheels: Breadth, in feet.	Wheels: Revolutions per minute.	Wheels: Horse-power.	If steam power is used: Number of Boilers.	Number of Engines.	Horse power.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
1		Sigler Henry	Shoemaking	125	1	1		12	10				12					297	634											1
2		Hoffman Henry	Shoemaking	200	2	12		10	10	1.00		150	12					500	1000											2
3		Kinna Davis	Blacksmithing	100	3	18		12	10		.75	150	12					300	850											3
4		Butts Isaiah	Blacksmithing	100	3	18		12	10		.75	134	12					400	1000											4
5		Pfeifer Casper	Shoemaking	250	2	2		12	10		.50	150	6			4	2	275	900											5
6		Hightman J. Albert	Blacksmithing	100	3	18		12	8	1.00		170	12					425	900											6
7		Slifer Millen B.	Tailoring & Shoemaking	750	2	12		12	12		1.00	97	12					1934	2450											7
8		Hilleary David C.	Saddlery & Harness	200	2	12		12	9	1.25		100	12					260	625											8
9		Ham Josephus	Cabinet Making & Furniture	4150	3	12	1	12	12	1.50		60	12					450	1500											9
10		Foutz George W.	Tin Smithing & Repairing Stoves	300	1	1		12	10				12					600	1200											10
11		Koontz Samuel	Shoemaking	250	2	12		12	10		1.00	50	8			4		500	1000											11
12		Cochran Perry	Blacksmithing	75	2	12		12	10		1.00	30	12					203 ~~177~~	500											12
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REMARKS.—The term "Productive Industry" must be understood, in its largest significance, to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, as blacksmithing, coopering, carpentering, &c. The smallest shop should not be omitted, provided the production reaches $500 annually, including the cost of materials. Enumerators will take pains to reach all of the productive establishments, large and small, within their several districts.

COLUMN 2.—The kind of business or the character of product should be described as specifically as possible, thus: Sewing-Machines, Corsets, Furniture, Foundry, Machine Shop, Coopering, Blacksmithing, &c.

COLUMN 11.—In many establishments (as carpenter shops, blacksmith shops, &c.) it will be found that no ordinary laborers are employed. In this case column 11 will not be filled.

COLUMNS 13 to 17.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for in one or more of the columns 13 to 17, thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and 2 months idle.

COLUMNS 18 and 19.—These inquiries are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto,—especially in the case of small shops where book-accounts are not kept.

[18.]—The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.

[19.]—The value of the product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods, or doing work, for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.

COLUMN 20.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.

COLUMNS 27 and 28.—Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.

COLUMNS 26 and 29.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

[7-261.]

Recd July 26 1880

Page No. 1
Supervisor's Dist. No. 3
Enumeration Dist. No. 86

The following classes of Manufacturing Establishments will be reported on a SPECIAL MANUFACTURING SCHEDULE, and not on this Schedule, viz:

(1.) Boot and Shoe Factories.
(2.) Cheese and Butter Factories.
(3.) Flouring and Grist Mills.
(4.) Salt Works.
(5.) Lumber Mills and Saw Mills.
(6.) Brick Yards and Tile Works.
(7.) Paper Mills.
(8.) Coal Mines.
(9.) Agricultural Implement Works.
(10.) Quarries.

SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in Mount Pleasant, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: Mount Pleasant, Frederick Co, Maryland, William H. Lease
Enumerator.

	Name of Corporation, Company, or Individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Name of Business, Manufacture, or Product.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed.			Wages and Hours of Labor.					Months in Operation.					Value of Material (including Mill Supplies and Fuel. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Value of Product (including Jobbing and Repairing. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Power used in Manufacture.								
																				If water power is used.						If steam power is used.		
																						Wheels.					
								Number of Hours in the ordinary day of labor.		Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.								On what River or Stream?	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of Boilers.	Number of Engines.	Horse power.
					Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	May to November.	November to May.				On full time.	On ¾ time only.	On ½ time only.	On ¼ time only.	Idle.											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
		Wheelwrighting																											
1	Stevens, J. A & Bro	Coach Shop	850	5	3			12	8	1.50	1½	1000	8			4		1200	2600	✓		Hand	Power						
2	Fink, Edward	Saddler & Harness	150	1	1			12	8	1.50		160	7			5		500	1000	✓		Hand	Power						
3	Barrick, David H	Blacksmithing	200	1	1			12	10	1.50		150	12					500	1000	✓		Hand	Power						
4	Harris, William J.	Wheelwrighting	170	1	1			12	10				12					300	700	✓		Hand	Power						
5	Diehl, Adam	Burning Lime	1500	3	3			12	12	1.50	1.05	660	8				4	3060	4600	✓		Hand	Power						
6	~~Nash, Thomas~~	~~Blacksmithing~~																											
7	McDaniel, William	Burning Lime	900	3	3			10	10	1.50	1.00	225	5				7	1174	2295	✓		Hand	Power						
8	Hoke, Samuel	Burning Lime	1800	3	3			10	10	1.50	.85	430	6				6	1050	1800	✓		Hand	Power						
9	Welker, William	Carpenter & Painter	400	3	1			12	9	1.25		150	6			6		200	550	✓		Hand	Power						
10	Feiser, Peter	Carpenter & Painter	400	3	1			12	9	1.25		100	6			6		350	550	✓		Hand	Power						
11	Cromwell, W. H.	Carpenter & Painter	500	8	3			10	10	1.12	1½	600	6			6		1500	3000	✓									
12	Sayler, J. Cyrus	Tin Shop	300	1	1			10	10	1.25				12				600	1000	✓									
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REMARKS.—The term "Productive Industry" must be understood, in its largest significance, to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, as blacksmithing, coopering, carpentering, &c. The smallest shop should not be omitted, provided the production reaches $500 annually, including the cost of materials. Enumerators will take pains to reach all of the productive establishments, large and small, within their several districts.

COLUMN 2.—The kind of business or the character of product should be described as specifically as possible, thus: Sewing-Machines, Corsets, Furniture, Foundry, Machine Shop, Coopering, Blacksmithing, &c.

COLUMN 11.—In many establishments (as carpenter shops, blacksmith shops, &c.) it will be found that no ordinary laborers are employed. In this case column 11 will not be filled.

COLUMNS 13 to 17.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for in one or more of the columns 13 to 17, thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and 2 months idle.

COLUMNS 18 and 19.—These inquiries are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto,—especially in the case of small shops where book-accounts are not kept.

[18.]—The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.

[19.]—The value of the product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods, or doing work, for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.

COLUMN 20.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.

COLUMNS 27 and 28.—Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.

COLUMNS 26 and 29.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

[7–261.]

Recd July 26. 1880

Page No. 1
Supervisor's Dist. No. 3
Enumeration Dist. No. 87

The following classes of Manufacturing Establishments will be reported on a SPECIAL MANUFACTURING SCHEDULE, and not on this Schedule, viz:

(1.) Boot and Shoe Factories.
(2.) Cheese and Butter Factories.
(3.) Flouring and Grist Mills.
(4.) Salt Works.
(5.) Lumber Mills and Saw Mills.
(6.) Brick Yards and Tile Works.
(7.) Paper Mills.
(8.) Coal Mines.
(9.) Agricultural Implement Works.
(10.) Quarries.

SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in Jefferson District, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: Jefferson

Charles W. Marriott
Enumerator.

Name of Corporation, Company, or Individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Name of Business, Manufacture, or Product.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Average number of hands employed. Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and Hours of Labor. Number of Hours in the ordinary day of labor. May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in Operation. On full time.	On ¾ time only.	On ½ time only.	On ¼ time only.	Idle.	Value of Material (including Mill Supplies and Fuel. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Value of Product (including Jobbing and Repairing. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Power used in Manufacture. If water power is used. On what River or Stream?	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam power is used. Number of Boilers.	Number of Engines.	Horse power.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1	Shaff, Daniel	Saddlery & Harness making	300	2	12			10	10	1.50		100	12					500	1000	✓									1
2	Fry, Isaac	Wheelwrighting	150	1	1			12	12		1.25	5	12					150	500	✓									2
3	Eichsam, Reuben	Wheelwrighting & Coach making	800	1	1			12	8	1.50		100	12					400	1500	✓									3
4	Poole, Peter	Blacksmithing	550	1	1			12	10		1.25	200	12					400	1000	✓									4
5	Wise, Henry	Blacksmithing	250	1	1			12	10		1.25	50	12					700	1300	✓									5
6	Shaff, Luther	Shoemaking	550	2	12			10	10	1.50		100	12					600	1200	✓									6
7	Doty, Abner	Saddlery & Harness making	1700	6	24		8	12	12	1.50	1.00	600	12					3000	4500	✓									7
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REMARKS.—The term "Productive Industry" must be understood, in its largest significance, to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, as blacksmithing, coopering, carpentering, &c. The smallest shop should not be omitted, provided the production reaches $500 annually, including the cost of materials. Enumerators will take pains to reach all of the productive establishments, large and small, within their several districts.

COLUMN 2.—The kind of business or the character of product should be described as specifically as possible, thus: Sewing-Machines, Corsets, Furniture, Foundry, Machine Shop, Coopering, Blacksmithing, &c.

COLUMN 11.—In many establishments (as carpenter shops, blacksmith shops, &c.) it will be found that no ordinary laborers are employed. In this case column 11 will not be filled.

COLUMNS 13 to 17.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for in one or more of the columns 13 to 17, thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and 2 months idle.

COLUMNS 18 and 19.—These inquiries are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto,—especially in the case of small shops where book-accounts are not kept.

[18.]—The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.

[19.]—The value of the product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods, or doing work, for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.

COLUMN 20.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.

COLUMNS 27 and 28.—Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.

COLUMNS 26 and 29.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

Received July 26, 1880.

[7–261.]

Page No. 1
Supervisor's Dist. No. 3
Enumeration Dist. No. 88

The following classes of Manufacturing Establishments will be reported on a SPECIAL MANUFACTURING SCHEDULE, and not on this Schedule, viz:

(1.) Boot and Shoe Factories.
(2.) Cheese and Butter Factories.
(3.) Flouring and Grist Mills.
(4.) Salt Works.
(5.) Lumber Mills and Saw Mills.
(6.) Brick Yards and Tile Works.
(7.) Paper Mills.
(8.) Coal Mines.
(9.) Agricultural Implement Works.
(10.) Quarries.

SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in Mech^nic Dist, in the County of Frederick, State of Md., during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: .....

John Landers
Enumerator.

	Name of Corporation, Company, or Individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Name of Business, Manufacture, or Product.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed.			Wages and Hours of Labor.					Months in Operation.					Value of Material (including Mill Supplies and Fuel. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Value of Product (including Jobbing and Repairing. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Power used in Manufacture.								
								Number of Hours in the ordinary day of labor.												If water power is used.						If steam power is used.		
																				On what River or Stream?	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels.						
																						Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of Boilers.	Number of Engines.	Horse power.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1	Hammaker P. H.	Stone Work Marble Cutter	900	4	1 8			11	9	1	.80	140	12					350	1500										
2	Simons Jos. E.	Carriage Factory Coach Manfr	1000	5	5			10	9	2	1	1500	12					2000	4500 3500										
3	Whittmon M. J.	Segars Segar Manfr	3000	11	3 8		3	11	11	1 2/5	4 3/4	1384	12					3700	6100										
4	Osler V. B.	Tin Cutlery & Stove Repairing Sh. Stove & Tin Manfr	4000	2	1 2			10	8	1 1/2		760	12					1000	2200										
5	Smith E. M	Segars Cabinet & Undertaking	2900	5	4 6			12	9	1 2/5	4 3/4	850	12					1100 1200	3300 2000										
6	Cassell Chas. E.	Manfr Fertilizers	8000	5	5			10	10	1 2/5	1	600	2			4	6	4300	5200 5000								1	1	20
7	Danner Joseph	Manfr Clothing Boots & Shoes Mens	500	2	1 2			10	10	1 00		300	6			6		700	1300										
8	Waddle Jos. A.	Stoves Carpenter	650	6	6			12	8	1 1/4	4 3/4	1100	6			6		3500	5000										
9	Lynn Wm. A.	Stone Manfr Earthen ware	900	2	1 2			10	8 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	400	12					100	1000										
10	Frashour Nelson	Black Smithing	700	2	1 1			12	12	1 1/2	5 0/4	460	12					350	1000 700										
11	Colliflower M. J.	House Carpentering	600	4	1 4			12	10	1	1	300	12					850	1500										
12	White Joseph	Segars Segar Manufac^r	300	4	3		1	12	12	1 1/5	.80	300	4				8	1280	2220										
13	Gernand J. A.	Saddlery Harness Manf	400	2	1 2			12	8	1 50		350	12					600	1200										
14	Colliflower Jago	Black Smithing	900	2	1 2			12	10		1 00	no 433	10				2	300	860										
15	Covert J Henry	Boots & Shoes	200					12	12				12					225	646										
16	Cover Enos N.	Boots & Shoes	300					12	9				10					210	661	Transfd from Skl Sched									
17	Colliflower Jago	Boots & Shoes	250					12	10				12					200	600										
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REMARKS.—The term "Produ[illegible]dustry" must be understood, in its largest significance, to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, as blacksmithing, coopering, carpentering, &c. The smallest shop should not be omitted, provided the production reaches $500 annually, including the cost of materials. Enumerators will take pains to reach all of the productive establishments, large and small, within their several districts.

COLUMN 2.—The kind of business or the character of product should be described as specifically as possible, thus: Sewing-Machines, Corsets, Furniture, Foundry, Machine Shop, Coopering, Blacksmithing, &c.

COLUMN 11.—In many establishments (as carpenter shops, blacksmith shops, &c.) it will be found that no ordinary laborers are employed. In this case column 11 will not be filled.

COLUMNS 13 to 17.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for in one or more of the columns 13 to 17, thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and 2 months idle.

COLUMNS 18 and 19.—These inquiries are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto,—especially in the case of small shops where book-accounts are not kept.

[18.]—The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.

[19.]—The value of the product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods, or doing work, for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.

COLUMN 20.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.

COLUMNS 27 and 28.—Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.

COLUMNS 26 and 29.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

[7–261.]

Received July 26, 1880.

Page No. 1
Supervisor's Dist. No. 3
Enumeration Dist. No. 89

The following classes of Manufacturing Establishments will be reported on a SPECIAL MANUFACTURING SCHEDULE, and not on this Schedule, viz:

(1.) Boot and Shoe Factories.
(2.) Cheese and Butter Factories.
(3.) Flouring and Grist Mills.
(4.) Salt Works.
(5.) Lumber Mills and Saw Mills.
(6.) Brick Yards and Tile Works.
(7.) Paper Mills.
(8.) Coal Mines.
(9.) Agricultural Implement Works.
(10.) Quarries.

SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in Myersville, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: Myersville

George W. Wachtel
Enumerator.

Name of Corporation, Company, or Individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Name of Business, Manufacture, or Product.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Average number of hands employed. Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and Hours of Labor. Number of Hours in the ordinary day of labor. May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in Operation. On full time.	On ¾ time only.	On ⅔ time only.	On ½ time only.	Idle.	Value of Material (including Mill Supplies and Fuel. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Value of Product (including Jobbing and Repairing. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Power used in Manufacture. If water power is used. On what River or Stream?	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam power is used. Number of Boilers.	Number of Engines.	Horse power.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
(1) Hildebrand John L.	~~Carpenter~~ Carriages & Buggies	1500	5	3			10	10	2.00	1.00	$700.	8				4	1800.	3000.										
(2) Poffinberger Isaiah	Blacksmithing	100	1	1			12	12	2.00	.75	$10.	12					50.	550										
(3) Poffinberger Edward	Blacksmithing	125	1	1			12	10	1.50	.75	20	12					$125.	$500.										
(4) Hepler Daniel	Boots & Shoes	125	1	1			12	12		.75	45	12					409	930	Transfer from Spec. Schedule									
(5) Castle Joseph C.	Boots & Shoes	150	2	1			12	12	1.00	.75	50	10	2				480	935										
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REMARKS.—The term "Productive Industry" must be understood, in its largest significance, to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, as blacksmithing, coopering, carpentering, &c. The smallest shop should not be omitted, provided the production reaches $500 annually, including the cost of materials. Enumerators will take pains to reach all of the productive establishments, large and small, within their several districts.

COLUMN 2.—The kind of business or the character of product should be described as specifically as possible, thus: Sewing-Machines, Corsets, Furniture, Foundry, Machine Shop, Coopering, Blacksmithing, &c.

COLUMN 11.—In many establishments (as carpenter shops, blacksmith shops, &c.) it will be found that no ordinary laborers are employed. In this case column 11 will not be filled.

COLUMNS 13 to 17.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for in one or more of the columns 13 to 17, thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and 2 months idle.

COLUMNS 18 and 19.—These inquiries are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto,—especially in the case of small shops where book-accounts are not kept.

[18.]—The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.

[19.]—The value of the product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods, or doing work, for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.

COLUMN 20.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.

COLUMNS 27 and 28.—Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.

COLUMNS 26 and 29.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

(62)

Received July 26, 1880

[7–261.]

Page No. 1
Supervisor's Dist. No. 3
Enumeration Dist. No. 90

The following classes of Manufacturing Establishments will be reported on a SPECIAL MANUFACTURING SCHEDULE, and not on this Schedule, viz:

(1.) Boot and Shoe Factories.
(2.) Cheese and Butter Factories.
(3.) Flouring and Grist Mills.
(4.) Salt Works.
(5.) Lumber Mills and Saw Mills.
(6.) Brick Yards and Tile Works.
(7.) Paper Mills.
(8.) Coal Mines.
(9.) Agricultural Implement Works.
(10.) Quarries.

SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in Johnsville District, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: .....

Charles E. Ball
Enumerator.

Name of Corporation, Company, or Individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Name of Business, Manufacture, or Product.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Average number of hands employed: Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Average number of hands employed: Females above 15 years.	Average number of hands employed: Children and youth.	Wages and Hours of Labor: Number of Hours in the ordinary day of labor: May to November.	Wages and Hours of Labor: Number of Hours in the ordinary day of labor: November to May.	Wages and Hours of Labor: Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Wages and Hours of Labor: Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Wages and Hours of Labor: Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in Operation: On full time.	Months in Operation: On ¾ time only.	Months in Operation: On ½ time only.	Months in Operation: On ¼ time only.	Months in Operation: Idle.	Value of Material (including Mill Supplies and Fuel. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Value of Product (including Jobbing and Repairing. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Power used in Manufacture: If water power is used: On what River or Stream?	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Wheels: Kind.	Wheels: Breadth, in feet.	Wheels: Revolutions per minute.	Wheels: Horse-power.	If steam power is used: Number of Boilers.	Number of Engines.	Horse power.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
(1)	Carver, William	~~Cabinet Making~~ Furniture	$400.	2	1		12	10	$140		$170.	12					$250.	$975.	✓										1
(2)	Singer, Elias	Blacksmithing	$100.	2	1		12	8	~~$150~~ $100		$50.	12					$225.	$900.											2
(3)	Morningstar, Jesse	Blacksmithing	$200	2	1		12	10	~~$150~~ $100		$150.	10				2	$200.	$800.	✓										3
(4)	Hamilton and Eberly	~~Coach Makers~~ Carriage Trimming	$4000.	8	8		12	8	$125	.50¢	$1500.	12					$2000.	$4000.	✓										4
(5)	Bellison, George W.	Blacksmithing	$250.	1	1		12	10	~~$125~~	75¢	$10.	12					$230	~~$530.~~	✓										5
(6)	Morningstar, Edward	Blacksmithing	$200.	1	1		12	10	~~$100~~	.50¢	$25.	12					$150.	$600.	✓										6
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REMARKS.—The term "Productive Industry" must be understood, in its largest significance, to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, as blacksmithing, coopering, carpentering, &c. The smallest shop should not be omitted, provided the production reaches $500 annually, including the cost of materials. Enumerators will take pains to reach all of the productive establishments, large and small, within their several districts.

COLUMN 2.—The kind of business or the character of product should be described as specifically as possible, thus: Sewing-Machines, Corsets, Furniture, Foundry, Machine Shop, Coopering, Blacksmithing, &c.

COLUMN 11.—In many establishments (as carpenter shops, blacksmith shops, &c.) it will be found that no ordinary laborers are employed. In this case column 11 will not be filled.

COLUMNS 13 to 17.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for in one or more of the columns 13 to 17, thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and 2 months idle.

COLUMNS 18 and 19.—These inquiries are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto,—especially in the case of small shops where book-accounts are not kept.

[18.]—The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.

[19.]—The value of the product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods, or doing work, for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.

COLUMN 20.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.

COLUMNS 27 and 28.—Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.

COLUMNS 26 and 29.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

Received July 19, 1880.

[7–261.]

Page No. 1
Supervisor's Dist. No. 3
Enumeration Dist. No. 91

The following classes of Manufacturing Establishments will be reported on a SPECIAL MANUFACTURING SCHEDULE, and not on this Schedule, viz:

(1.) Boot and Shoe Factories.
(2.) Cheese and Butter Factories.
(3.) Flouring and Grist Mills.
(4.) Salt Works.
(5.) Lumber Mills and Saw Mills.
(6.) Brick Yards and Tile Works.
(7.) Paper Mills.
(8.) Coal Mines.
(9.) Agricultural Implement Works.
(10.) Quarries.

SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in Woodville District, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: Woodville Frederick Co. Md

James N Condon
Enumerator.

	Name of Corporation, Company, or Individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Name of Business, Manufacture, or Product.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed.			Wages and Hours of Labor.					Months in Operation.					Value of Material (including Mill Supplies and Fuel. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Value of Product (including Jobbing and Repairing. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Power used in Manufacture.								
								Number of Hours in the ordinary day of labor.												If water power is used.						If steam power is used.		
																						Wheels.					
																				On what River or Stream?	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of Boilers.	Number of Engines.	Horse power.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19.	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1	Bowersock Frank	Blacksmithing	725	3	1	3		12	10	$1.	.75	$25.00	12					200	500	✓									
2	Franklin John	Blacksmithing	600	2	1	2		12	10	.75	.50	10.00	12					125	600	✓									
3	Runkle Joseph	Blacksmithing & Carpentering	750	4	1	4		12	10	1.50	1.00	400	9			2	1	100	754	✓									
4	Dempsey T. H.	Boots & Shoes	150					12	12				8			4		210	611	✓ Transfd from Public School									
5																													
6																													
7		I Certify that I have this day Completed the Enumeration																											
8		of the District assigned me and that the Returns have been																											
9		duly and truthfully Made in accordance with Law and																											
10		My oath of office																											
11		June 14th										James N. Condon																	
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REMARKS.—The term "Productive Industry" must be understood, in its largest significance, to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, as blacksmithing, coopering, carpentering, &c. The smallest shop should not be omitted, provided the production reaches $500 annually, including the cost of materials. Enumerators will take pains to reach all of the productive establishments, large and small, within their several districts.

COLUMN 2.—The kind of business or the character of product should be described as specifically as possible, thus: Sewing-Machines, Corsets, Furniture, Foundry, Machine Shop, Coopering, Blacksmithing, &c.

COLUMN 11.—In many establishments (as carpenter shops, blacksmith shops, &c.) it will be found that no ordinary laborers are employed. In this case column 11 will not be filled.

COLUMNS 13 to 17.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for in one or more of the columns 13 to 17, thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and 2 months idle.

COLUMNS 18 and 19.—These inquiries are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto,—especially in the case of small shops where book-accounts are not kept.

[18.]—The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.

[19.]—The value of the product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods, or doing work, for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.

COLUMN 20.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.

COLUMNS 27 and 28.—Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.

COLUMNS 26 and 29.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

Page No. 1
Supervisor's Dist. No. 3
Enumeration Dist. No. 92

The following classes of Manufacturing Establishments will be reported on a SPECIAL MANUFACTURING SCHEDULE, and not on this Schedule, viz:

(1.) Boot and Shoe Factories.
(2.) Cheese and Butter Factories.
(3.) Flouring and Grist Mills.
(4.) Salt Works.
(5.) Lumber Mills and Saw Mills.
(6.) Brick Yards and Tile Works.
(7.) Paper Mills.
(8.) Coal Mines.
(9.) Agricultural Implement Works.
(10.) Quarries.

SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in 19th District, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: Unionville

Wm F. Miller
Enumerator.

Name of Corporation, Company, or Individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Name of Business, Manufacture, or Product.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed. Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and Hours of Labor. Number of Hours in the ordinary day of labor. May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in Operation. On full time.	On ¾ time only.	On ½ time only.	On ¼ time only.	Idle.	Value of Material (including Mill Supplies and Fuel. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Value of Product (including Jobbing and Repairing. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Power used in Manufacture. If water power is used. On what River or Stream?	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam power is used. Number of Boilers.	Number of Engines.	Horse power.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
(1) Brenneiser Hermanus	Wheelwrighting Wagon maker	700	2	1			10	10	1.00		250	12					100	500										
(2) Buckingham B.B.	Blacksmithing	150	2	1			12	8	1.50		50	12					400	950										
(3) Beach, Phillip S.	Boot & Shoemaker	375					12	12	1.25			12					750	1125 ~~1375~~										
(4) Dority Jno & Son	Blacksmithing	1350	3	1			12	11	1.50		60	12					350	1300										
(5) Gasnell Geo. P. and	Saddlery Harness Maker	250	2	1			11	11		60	25	12					600	1100										
(6) Harn Mfg Brothers	Woolen Manufacturing	~~3000~~	3	3			12	10		75	150				6	6	500	1000	Talbot	12		overshot	3	13	—			
(7) Alexander Andrew J.	Blacksmithing	300	2	1			12	8		1.00	100	12					150	850										
(8) Waltz John	Buggy and Coach Maker	500	2	1			12	8		1.00	200	12					550	1000										
(9) Miller William F.	Boot & Shoemaker	450	1	1			12	12	1.00		125	12					375	700										
(10) Brown Chas. H.	Blacksmithing	100	1	1			12	10	75		25	12					200	600										
(11) Steininger Co	Wheelwrighting Wagon Making	100	1			1	12	10		50	50	12					100	525										
12																												
13																												
14																												
15																												
16																												
17																												
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30																												
31																												
32																												
33																												
34																												
35	I certify that I have this day completed the																											
36																												
37	Enumeration of the District assigned me, and that the returns																											
38																												
39	have been truly and truthfully made in accordance with Law																											
40																												
41	June 28th 1880																		Wm F. Miller									
42																												
43																			Enumerator									
44																												
45																												

REMARKS.—The term "Productive Industry" must be understood, in its largest significance, to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, as blacksmithing, coopering, carpentering, &c. The smallest shop should not be omitted, provided the production reaches $500 annually, including the cost of materials. Enumerators will take pains to reach all of the productive establishments, large and small, within their several districts.

COLUMN 2.—The kind of business or the character of product should be described as specifically as possible, thus: Sewing-Machines, Corsets, Furniture, Foundry, Machine Shop, Coopering, Blacksmithing, &c.

COLUMN 11.—In many establishments (as carpenter shops, blacksmith shops, &c.) it will be found that no ordinary laborers are employed. In this case column 11 will not be filled.

COLUMNS 13 to 17.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for in one or more of the columns 13 to 17, thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and 2 months idle.

COLUMNS 18 and 19.—These inquiries are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto,—especially in the case of small shops where book-accounts are not kept.

[18.]—The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.

[19.]—The value of the product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods, or doing work, for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.

COLUMN 20.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.

COLUMNS 27 and 28.—Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.

COLUMNS 26 and 29.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

Received July 19, 1880

Page No. 1
Supervisor's Dist. No. 3
Enumeration Dist. No. 93

The following classes of Manufacturing Establishments will be reported on a SPECIAL MANUFACTURING SCHEDULE, and not on this Schedule, viz:

(1.) Boot and Shoe Factories.
(2.) Cheese and Butter Factories.
(3.) Flouring and Grist Mills.
(4.) Salt Works.
(5.) Lumber Mills and Saw Mills.
(6.) Brick Yards and Tile Works.
(7.) Paper Mills.
(8.) Coal Mines.
(9.) Agricultural Implement Works.
(10.) Quarries.

SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in Lewistown District, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: Utica Mills, Fredk. Co. Md.

Augustus A. Glessner
Enumerator.

Name of Corporation, Company, or Individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Name of Business, Manufacture, or Product.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed.			Wages and Hours of Labor.					Months in Operation.					Value of Material (including Mill Supplies and Fuel. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Value of Product (including Jobbing and Repairing. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Power used in Manufacture.								
							Number of Hours in the ordinary day of labor.												If water power is used.						If steam power is used.		
																					Wheels.					
				Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On ¾ time only.	On ⅔ time only.	On ½ time only.	Idle.			On what River or Stream?	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of Boilers.	Number of Engines.	Horse power.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
(1) Miller, Jacob P.	Blacksmithing	1600	2	1	2		12	10		68	231	12					400	1200										
(2) Baker, Christopher	Wheelwrighting	750	1	1			12	10				12					100	500										
(3) Kuper, George	Blacksmithing & Horseshoeing	550	1	1			12	10	1.25			12					100	500										

REMARKS.—The term "Productive Industry" must be understood, in its largest significance, to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, as blacksmithing, coopering, carpentering, &c. The smallest shop should not be omitted, provided the production reaches $500 annually, including the cost of materials. Enumerators will take pains to reach all of the productive establishments, large and small, within their several districts.

COLUMN 2.—The kind of business or the character of product should be described as specifically as possible, thus: Sewing-Machines, Corsets, Furniture, Foundry, Machine Shop, Coopering, Blacksmithing, &c.

COLUMN 11.—In many establishments (as carpenter shops, blacksmith shops, &c.) it will be found that no ordinary laborers are employed. In this case column 11 will not be filled.

COLUMNS 13 to 17.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for in one or more of the columns 13 to 17, thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and 2 months idle.

COLUMNS 18 and 19.—These inquiries are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto,—especially in the case of small shops where book-accounts are not kept.

[18.]—The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.

[19.]—The value of the product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods, or doing work, for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.

COLUMN 20.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.

COLUMNS 27 and 28.—Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.

COLUMNS 26 and 29.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 3
Enumeration Dist. No. 88

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 9 and 10.

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING—SALT WORKS.

Products of Industry in Mechanicstown Dist, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

John Landers

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING.

	NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED: Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED: Males above 16 years.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED: Children and youth.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR: Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor: May to November.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR: Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor: November to May.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR: Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR: Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR: Total amount paid in wages during the year.	MONTHS IN OPERATION: On full time.	MONTHS IN OPERATION: On three-quarter time only.	MONTHS IN OPERATION: On half time only.	MONTHS IN OPERATION: Idle.	MATERIALS: Total number of beeves slaughtered.	MATERIALS: Average gross weight of beeves in pounds.	MATERIALS: Total value of beeves slaughtered.	MATERIALS: Total number of sheep slaughtered.	MATERIALS: Average gross weight of sheep in pounds.	MATERIALS: Total value of sheep slaughtered.	MATERIALS: Total number of hogs slaughtered.	MATERIALS: Average gross weight of hogs in pounds.	MATERIALS: Total value of hogs slaughtered.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
1	Mackley Jas. C.	600	1	1						100	10			2	65	800	2550	15	40	3.8	15	160	96	1
2	Damuth Wm H	1500	1	1						20	10			2	60	800	3000	20	40	50	5	150	30	2
3																								3
4																								4
5																								5
6																								6

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING—Continued.

	MATERIALS—Continued. Value of all animals slaughtered.	Value of all other materials used, including cooperage.	Total value of all materials.	PRODUCTS: Pounds of beef sold fresh.	Pounds of beef canned.	Pounds of beef salted or cured.	Pounds of mutton sold fresh.	Pounds of pork sold fresh.	Pounds of pork salted.	Pounds of bacon and hams.	Pounds of lard.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER IS USED: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS: Number.	WHEELS: Kind.	WHEELS: Breadth, in feet.	WHEELS: Revolutions per minute.	WHEELS: Horse-power.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	
1	2684			34000			600	1200				300	8272										1	1
2	3080			24000			600	750				175	2340											2
3																								3
4																								4
5																								5
6																								6

SALT WORKS.

	NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR: Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor: May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	MONTHS IN OPERATION: On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	IF BY BOILING PROCESS. MACHINES: Number of blocks.	Number of boilers.	Aggregate capacity in gallons.	Number of kettles.	Aggregate capacity in gallons.	Number of pans.	Aggregate capacity in gallons.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
1																							1
2																							2
3																							3
4																							4
5																							5
6																							6

SALT WORKS—Continued.

	IF BY BOILING PROCESS—Continued. MATERIALS: Number of tons coal.	Value.	Number of cords wood.	Value.	Value of all other materials.	Total value of all materials.	IF BY SOLAR EVAPORATION. MACHINES: Number of vats.	Aggregate area in square feet.	MATERIALS: Total value of all materials.	PRODUCT: Number of bushels salt.	Value.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER IS USED: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	
1																						1
2																						2
3																						3
4																						4
5																						5
6																						6

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 3
Enumeration Dist. No. 72

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 9 and 10.

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING—SALT WORKS.

Products of Industry in Middletown, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

(3rd) Jno. D. Zeigler

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED: Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Males above 16 years.	Children and youth.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR: Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor: May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	MONTHS IN OPERATION: On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	MATERIALS: Total number of beeves slaughtered.	Average gross weight of beeves in pounds.	Total value of beeves slaughtered.	Total number of sheep slaughtered.	Average gross weight of sheep in pounds.	Total value of sheep slaughtered.	Total number of hogs slaughtered.	Average gross weight of hogs in pounds.	Total value of hogs slaughtered.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
1 Hagan Peter A.	300	2			10	10	1.00	.37	$100.00	8	2		2	37	900	$1500	30	45	$90.00	40	150	$200	1
2																							2
3																							3
4																							4
5																							5
6																							6

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING—Continued.

MATERIALS—Continued: Value of all animals slaughtered.	Value of all other materials used, including cooperage.	Total value of all materials.	PRODUCTS: Pounds of beef sold fresh.	Pounds of beef canned.	Pounds of beef salted or cured.	Pounds of mutton sold fresh.	Pounds of pork sold fresh.	Pounds of pork salted.	Pounds of bacon and hams.	Pounds of lard.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE: IF WATER IS USED: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	
$1790	$10	$1800	22500			675	5000					$2270											1
																							2
																							3
																							4
																							5
																							6

SALT WORKS.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR: Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor: May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	MONTHS IN OPERATION: On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	IF BY BOILING PROCESS: MACHINES: Number of blocks.	Number of boilers.	Aggregate capacity in gallons.	Number of kettles.	Aggregate capacity in gallons.	Number of pans.	Aggregate capacity in gallons.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
1																							1
2																							2
3																							3
4																							4
5																							5
6																							6

SALT WORKS—Continued.

IF BY BOILING PROCESS—Continued. MATERIALS: Number of tons coal.	Value.	Number of cords wood.	Value.	Value of all other materials.	Total value of all materials.	IF BY SOLAR EVAPORATION. MACHINES: Number of vats.	Aggregate area in square feet.	MATERIALS: Total value of all materials.	PRODUCT: Number of bushels salt.	Value.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER IS USED: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	
																					1
																					2
																					3
																					4
																					5
																					6

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 3
Enumeration Dist. No. 67

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 9 and 10.

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING—SALT WORKS.

Products of Industry in Fredericktown Dist., in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

J. Allen Grumbine

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING.

	NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. Males above 16 years.	Children and youth.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR. Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	MONTHS IN OPERATION. On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	MATERIALS. Total number of beeves slaughtered.	Average gross weight of beeves in pounds.	Total value of beeves slaughtered.	Total number of sheep slaughtered.	Average gross weight of sheep in pounds.	Total value of sheep slaughtered.	Total number of hogs slaughtered.	Average gross weight of hogs in pounds.	Total value of hogs slaughtered.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
1	Kaufman John F.	125	4	3	1	10	10	75	50	150	12							520	90	1690	125	200	1250	1
2																								2
3																								3
4																								4
5																								5
6																								6

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING—Continued.

	MATERIALS—Continued. Value of all animals slaughtered.	Value of all other materials used, including cooperage.	Total value of all materials.	PRODUCTS. Pounds of beef sold fresh.	Pounds of beef canned.	Pounds of beef salted or cured.	Pounds of mutton sold fresh.	Pounds of pork sold fresh.	Pounds of pork salted.	Pounds of bacon and hams.	Pounds of lard.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER IS USED. On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED. Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	
1	2940						26000	25000	1000		2500	350	3290											1
2																								2
3																								3
4																								4
5																								5
6																								6

SALT WORKS.

	NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR. Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	MONTHS IN OPERATION. On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	IF BY BOILING PROCESS. MACHINES. Number of blocks.	Number of boilers.	Aggregate capacity in gallons.	Number of kettles.	Aggregate capacity in gallons.	Number of pans.	Aggregate capacity in gallons.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
1																							1
2																							2
3																							3
4																							4
5																							5
6																							6

SALT WORKS—Continued.

	IF BY BOILING PROCESS—Continued. MATERIALS. Number of tons coal.	Value.	Number of cords wood.	Value.	Value of all other materials.	Total value of all materials.	IF BY SOLAR EVAPORATION. MACHINES. Number of vats.	Aggregate area in square feet.	MATERIALS. Total value of all materials.	PRODUCT. Number of bushels salt.	Value.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER IS USED. On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED. Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	
1																						1
2																						2
3																						3
4																						4
5																						5
6																						6

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 3
Enumeration Dist. No. 91

Received July 26, 1880.

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 9 and 10.

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING—SALT WORKS.

Products of Industry in Johnsville District, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Charles E. Bair

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING.

	NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. Males above 16 years.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. Children and youth.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR. Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	MONTHS IN OPERATION. On full time	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	MATERIALS. Total number of beeves slaughtered.	Average gross weight of beeves in pounds.	Total value of beeves slaughtered.	Total number of sheep slaughtered.	Average gross weight of sheep in pounds.	Total value of sheep slaughtered.	Total number of hogs slaughtered.	Average gross weight of hogs in pounds.	Total value of hogs slaughtered.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
1	Grimes William B.	1400.	2			8	8		75¢	$70.	12				75	850	$2500	50	50	$150.	40	150	$360.	1
2	Stonur Ephraim	1000.	2			10	10		75¢		12				52	800	$1500	10	80	$30.	20	175	$160.	2
3																								3
4																								4
5																								5
6																								6

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING—Continued.

	MATERIALS—Continued. Value of all animals slaughtered.	Value of all other materials used, including cooperage.	Total value of all materials.	PRODUCTS. Pounds of beef sold fresh.	Pounds of beef canned.	Pounds of beef salted or cured.	Pounds of mutton sold fresh.	Pounds of pork sold fresh.	Pounds of pork salted.	Pounds of bacon and hams.	Pounds of lard.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER IS USED. On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED. Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	
1	$3000.			33700			2500	6000				100.	$5280.											1
2	$1700.			20000			400	2800				20v.	$1900.											2
3																								3
4																								4
5																								5
6																								6

SALT WORKS.

	NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR. Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	MONTHS IN OPERATION. On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	IF BY BOILING PROCESS. MACHINES. Number of blocks.	Number of boilers.	Aggregate capacity in gallons.	Number of kettles.	Aggregate capacity in gallons.	Number of pans.	Aggregate capacity in gallons.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
1																							1
2																							2
3																							3
4																							4
5																							5
6																							6

SALT WORKS—Continued.

	IF BY BOILING PROCESS—Continued. MATERIALS. Number of tons coal.	Value.	Number of cords wood.	Value.	Value of all other materials.	Total value of all materials.	IF BY SOLAR EVAPORATION. MACHINES. Number of vats.	Aggregate area in square feet.	MATERIALS. Total value of all materials.	PRODUCT. Number of bushels salt.	Value.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER IS USED. On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED. Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	
1																						1
2																						2
3																						3
4																						4
5																						5
6																						6

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 3
Enumeration Dist. No. 86

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 9 and 10.

Recd July 26. 1880

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING—SALT WORKS.

Products of Industry in Mount Pleasant Dist, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

William H. Lease

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.		WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.				MATERIALS.								
			Males above 16 years.	Children and youth.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. May to November.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Total number of beeves slaughtered.	Average gross weight of beeves in pounds.	Total value of beeves slaughtered.	Total number of sheep slaughtered.	Average gross weight of sheep in pounds.	Total value of sheep slaughtered.	Total number of hogs slaughtered.	Average gross weight of hogs in pounds.	Total value of hogs slaughtered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1 Maurice Jones	$ 400	1	1		12	10	1.00	.75	60	6			6	24	800	600	20	60	$ 50	20	125	$ 100
2 Romuelly Zacherias	250	1	1		12	10	1.00	.75	50	6			6	25	700	575	15	50	37	18	125	90
3																						
4																						
5																						
6																						

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING—Continued.

MATERIALS—Continued.			PRODUCTS.										POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.									
													IF WATER IS USED.							IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.		
															WHEELS.							
Value of all animals slaughtered.	Value of all other materials used, including cooperage.	Total value of all materials.	Pounds of beef sold fresh.	Pounds of beef canned.	Pounds of beef salted or cured.	Pounds of mutton sold fresh.	Pounds of pork sold fresh.	Pounds of pork salted.	Pounds of bacon and hams.	Pounds of lard.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
1 750			7600			600	2000				Veal 200	1300	Hand Power									
2 715			8750			500	1800				180	1061										
3																						
4																						
5																						
6																						

SALT WORKS.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.				IF BY BOILING PROCESS.						
															MACHINES.						
			Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. May to November.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of blocks.	Number of boilers.	Aggregate capacity in gallons.	Number of kettles.	Aggregate capacity in gallons.	Number of pans.	Aggregate capacity in gallons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1																					
2																					
3																					
4																					
5																					
6																					

SALT WORKS—Continued.

IF BY BOILING PROCESS—Continued.						IF BY SOLAR EVAPORATION.			PRODUCT.		POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.										
MATERIALS.						MACHINES.		MATERIALS.			IF WATER IS USED.							IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.			
													WHEELS.								
Number of tons coal.	Value.	Number of cords wood.	Value.	Value of all other materials.	Total value of all materials.	Number of vats.	Aggregate area in square feet.	Total value of all materials.	Number of bushels salt.	Value.	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
1																				
2																				
3																				
4																				
5																				
6																				

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 3rd
Enumeration Dist. No. 83rd

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 9 and 10.

Recd July 26 1880

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING—SALT WORKS.

Products of Industry in Woodsboro, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland—
during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

George W. Anders

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED: Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Males above 16 years.	Children and youth.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR: Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor: May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	MONTHS IN OPERATION: On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	MATERIALS: Total number of beeves slaughtered.	Average gross weight of beeves in pounds.	Total value of beeves slaughtered.	Total number of sheep slaughtered.	Average gross weight of sheep in pounds.	Total value of sheep slaughtered.	Total number of hogs slaughtered.	Average gross weight of hogs in pounds.	Total value of hogs slaughtered.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
Willhide Jno. W.	1000				6		.50		$ 10.00	12				213	800	$ 575-	24	80	$ 42	8	125-	$ 48	1
																							2
																							3
																							4
																							5
																							6

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING—Continued.

MATERIALS—Continued: Value of all animals slaughtered.	Value of all other materials used, including cooperage.	Total value of all materials.	PRODUCTS: Pounds of beef sold fresh.	Pounds of beef canned.	Pounds of beef salted or cured.	Pounds of mutton sold fresh.	Pounds of pork sold fresh.	Pounds of pork salted.	Pounds of bacon and hams.	Pounds of lard.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE: IF WATER IS USED: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	
930	10	940	92100			960	640					883											1
																							2
																							3
																							4
																							5
																							6

SALT WORKS.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR: Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor: May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	MONTHS IN OPERATION: On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	IF BY BOILING PROCESS: MACHINES: Number of blocks.	Number of boilers.	Aggregate capacity in gallons.	Number of kettles.	Aggregate capacity in gallons.	Number of pans.	Aggregate capacity in gallons.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
																							1
																							2
																							3
																							4
																							5
																							6

SALT WORKS—Continued.

IF BY BOILING PROCESS—Continued: MATERIALS: Number of tons coal.	Value.	Number of cords wood.	Value.	Value of all other materials.	Total value of all materials.	IF BY SOLAR EVAPORATION: MACHINES: Number of vats.	Aggregate area in square feet.	MATERIALS: Total value of all materials.	PRODUCT: Number of bushels salt.	Value.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE: IF WATER IS USED: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	
																					1
																					2
																					3
																					4
																					5
																					6

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 3
Enumeration Dist. No. 51

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 9 and 10.

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING—SALT WORKS.

Products of Industry in New Market District, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

John T. F. Mount

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. Males above 16 years.	Children and youth.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR. Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	MONTHS IN OPERATION. On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	MATERIALS. Total number of beeves slaughtered.	Average gross weight of beeves in pounds.	Total value of beeves slaughtered.	Total number of sheep slaughtered.	Average gross weight of sheep in pounds.	Total value of sheep slaughtered.	Total number of hogs slaughtered.	Average gross weight of hogs in pounds.	Total value of hogs slaughtered.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
Poole Cornelius	$200.	4	3	1					$50	12				50	400	$1000.	100	30	$200.	25	150	$175	1
																							2
																							3
																							4
																							5
																							6

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING—Continued.

MATERIALS—Continued. Value of all animals slaughtered.	Value of all other materials used, including cooperage.	Total value of all materials.	PRODUCTS. Pounds of beef sold fresh.	Pounds of beef canned.	Pounds of beef salted or cured.	Pounds of mutton sold fresh.	Pounds of pork sold fresh.	Pounds of pork salted.	Pounds of bacon and hams.	Pounds of lard.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER IS USED. On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED. Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	
$1375.		$1375	20000.			3000			300	200	$175	$1912											1
																							2
																							3
																							4
																							5
																							6

SALT WORKS.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR. Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	MONTHS IN OPERATION. On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	IF BY BOILING PROCESS. MACHINES. Number of blocks.	Number of boilers.	Aggregate capacity in gallons.	Number of kettles.	Aggregate capacity in gallons.	Number of pans.	Aggregate capacity in gallons.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
																							1
																							2
																							3
																							4
																							5
																							6

SALT WORKS—Continued.

IF BY BOILING PROCESS—Continued. MATERIALS. Number of tons coal.	Value.	Number of cords wood.	Value.	Value of all other materials.	Total value of all materials.	IF BY SOLAR EVAPORATION. MACHINES. Number of vats.	Aggregate area in square feet.	MATERIALS. Total value of all materials.	PRODUCT. Number of bushels salt.	Value.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER IS USED. On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED. Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	
																					1
																					2
																					3
																					4
																					5
																					6

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
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POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 3
Enumeration Dist. No. 80

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 9 and 10.

Received August 6, 80.

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING—SALT WORKS.

Products of Industry in New Market, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

J. Wilton Hanna
Enumerator

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING.

	NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.		WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.				MATERIALS.								
				Males above 16 years.	Children and youth.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. May to November.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Total number of beeves slaughtered.	Average gross weight of beeves in pounds.	Total value of beeves slaughtered.	Total number of sheep slaughtered.	Average gross weight of sheep in pounds.	Total value of sheep slaughtered.	Total number of hogs slaughtered.	Average gross weight of hogs in pounds.	Total value of hogs slaughtered.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	Spurrier, George L.	$1400.	1											1	60	1200	$1375	40	60	$1000.	20	300	$240.00
2																							
3																							
4																							
5																							
6																							

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING—Continued.

	MATERIALS—Continued.			PRODUCTS.										POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.									
														IF WATER IS USED.							IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.		
																WHEELS.							
	Value of all animals slaughtered.	Value of all other materials used, including cooperage.	Total value of all materials.	Pounds of beef sold fresh.	Pounds of beef canned.	Pounds of beef salted or cured.	Pounds of mutton sold fresh.	Pounds of pork sold fresh.	Pounds of pork salted.	Pounds of bacon and hams.	Pounds of lard.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
1	2860			36000			1800	4000			400	300	$4026										
2																							
3																							
4																							
5																							
6																							

SALT WORKS.

	NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.				IF BY BOILING PROCESS.						
																	MACHINES.				
				Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. May to November.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of blocks.	Number of boilers.	Aggregate capacity in gallons.	Number of kettles.	Aggregate capacity in gallons.	Number of pans.	Aggregate capacity in gallons.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1																						
2																						
3																						
4																						
5																						
6																						

SALT WORKS—Continued.

	IF BY BOILING PROCESS—Continued.						IF BY SOLAR EVAPORATION.			PRODUCT.		POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.											
	MATERIALS.						MACHINES.		MATERIALS.			IF WATER IS USED.									IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.		
														WHEELS.								
	Number of tons coal.	Value.	Number of cords wood.	Value.	Value of all other materials.	Total value of all materials.	Number of vats.	Aggregate area in square feet.	Total value of all materials.	Number of bushels salt.	Value.	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
1																					
2																					
3																					
4																					
5																					
6																					

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

Received July 26, 1880.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 3d
Enumeration Dist. No. 75th

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 9 and 10.

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING—SALT WORKS.

Products of Industry in Commissioners District, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Jno. T. Gelwicks

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING.

	NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED: Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED: Males above 16 years.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED: Children and youth.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR: Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor: May to November.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR: Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor: November to May.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR: Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR: Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR: Total amount paid in wages during the year.	MONTHS IN OPERATION: On full time.	MONTHS IN OPERATION: On three-quarter time only.	MONTHS IN OPERATION: On half time only.	MONTHS IN OPERATION: Idle.	MATERIALS: Total number of beeves slaughtered.	MATERIALS: Average gross weight of beeves in pounds.	MATERIALS: Total value of beeves slaughtered.	MATERIALS: Total number of sheep slaughtered.	MATERIALS: Average gross weight of sheep in pounds.	MATERIALS: Total value of sheep slaughtered.	MATERIALS: Total number of hogs slaughtered.	MATERIALS: Average gross weight of hogs in pounds.	MATERIALS: Total value of hogs slaughtered.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
1	Edward H. Rowe	800.	3	2		13	9	1.50	.75	80.00	9		3		100	800	280.	40	50	80.	100	200	1000		1
2																									2
3																									3
4																									4
5																									5
6																									6

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING—Continued.

	MATERIALS—Continued. Value of all animals slaughtered.	Value of all other materials used, including cooperage.	Total value of all materials.	PRODUCTS: Pounds of beef sold fresh.	Pounds of beef canned.	Pounds of beef salted or cured.	Pounds of mutton sold fresh.	Pounds of pork sold fresh.	Pounds of pork salted.	Pounds of bacon and hams.	Pounds of lard.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER IS USED: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS: Number.	WHEELS: Kind.	WHEELS: Breadth, in feet.	WHEELS: Revolutions per minute.	WHEELS: Horse-power.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	
1	4025.	100.	4125.	40000			1000	15000	1000	1000	200	485	4606.											1
2																								2
3																								3
4																								4
5																								5
6																								6

SALT WORKS.

	NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR: Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor: May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	MONTHS IN OPERATION: On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	IF BY BOILING PROCESS. MACHINES: Number of blocks.	Number of boilers.	Aggregate capacity in gallons.	Number of kettles.	Aggregate capacity in gallons.	Number of pans.	Aggregate capacity in gallons.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
1																							1
2																							2
3																							3
4																							4
5																							5
6																							6

SALT WORKS—Continued.

	IF BY BOILING PROCESS—Continued. MATERIALS: Number of tons coal.	Value.	Number of cords wood.	Value.	Value of all other materials.	Total value of all materials.	IF BY SOLAR EVAPORATION. MACHINES: Number of vats.	Aggregate area in square feet.	MATERIALS: Total value of all materials.	PRODUCT: Number of bushels salt.	Value.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER IS USED: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	
1																						1
2																						2
3																						3
4																						4
5																						5
6																						6

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

Received July 26, 1880.

Supervisor's Dist. No. Three
Enumeration Dist. No. Seventy-Six

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 9 and 10.

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING—SALT WORKS.

Products of Industry in Emmitsburg District, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

David Agnew

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.		WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.				MATERIALS.								
			Males above 16 years.	Children and youth.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. May to November.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Total number of beeves slaughtered.	Average gross weight of beeves in pounds.	Total value of beeves slaughtered.	Total number of sheep slaughtered.	Average gross weight of sheep in pounds.	Total value of sheep slaughtered.	Total number of hogs slaughtered.	Average gross weight of hogs in pounds.	Total value of hogs slaughtered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1 Gilleland David	4000.	4	2	2	10	5	1	.50	300.	12				140	1000	4500.	100	60	275.	200	250	2000.
2																						
3																						
4																						
5																						
6																						

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING—Continued.

MATERIALS—Continued.			PRODUCTS.										POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.								
													IF WATER IS USED.						IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.		
															WHEELS.						
Value of all animals slaughtered.	Value of all other materials used, including cooperage.	Total value of all materials.	Pounds of beef sold fresh.	Pounds of beef canned.	Pounds of beef salted or cured.	Pounds of mutton sold fresh.	Pounds of pork sold fresh.	Pounds of pork salted.	Pounds of bacon and hams.	Pounds of lard.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
1 6800.			5400			2200	10.000			600	900.	7500.										
2																						
3																						
4																						
5																						
6																						

SALT WORKS.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.				IF BY BOILING PROCESS.						
															MACHINES.						
			Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. May to November.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of blocks.	Number of boilers.	Aggregate capacity in gallons.	Number of kettles.	Aggregate capacity in gallons.	Number of pans.	Aggregate capacity in gallons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1																					
2																					
3																					
4																					
5																					
6																					

SALT WORKS—Continued.

IF BY BOILING PROCESS—Continued.						IF BY SOLAR EVAPORATION.			PRODUCT.		POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.											
MATERIALS.						MACHINES.		MATERIALS.			IF WATER IS USED.								IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.			
													WHEELS.									
Number of tons coal.	Value.	Number of cords wood.	Value.	Value of all other materials.	Total value of all materials.	Number of vats.	Aggregate area in square feet.	Total value of all materials.	Number of bushels salt.	Value.	On what river or stream? (See note below.	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.		
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43		
1																					1	
2																					2	
3																					3	
4																					4	
5																					5	
6																					6	

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 3

Enumeration Dist. No. 91

[7–342.]

Received July 19, 1880.

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 3 and 4.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED).

Products of Industry in Woodville District, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Jas W Condon

BOOTS AND SHOES.

	NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. Males above 16 years.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. Females above 15 years.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. Children and youth.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR. Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. May to November.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR. Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. November to May.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR. Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR. Average day's wages for an ordinary mechanic.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR. Total amount paid in wages during the year.	MONTHS IN OPERATION. On full time.	MONTHS IN OPERATION. On three-quarter time only.	MONTHS IN OPERATION. On half time only.	MONTHS IN OPERATION. Idle.	MACHINES. Number of sewing-machines.	MACHINES. Number of pegging-machines.	MACHINES. Number of screwing and nailing machines.	MATERIALS. Number sides sole leather.	MATERIALS. Number sides upper leather.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
1	Dorsey & Wh[illegible]	150	4	4			12	12	~~1.50~~ .75			8		4		1			15	15	1
2																					2
3																					3
4																					4
5																					5
6																					6

BOOTS AND SHOES—Continued.

	MATERIALS—Continued. Pounds of other leather.	Value of all other materials.	Total value of all materials.	PRODUCTS. Number of pairs of boots.	Value.	Number of pairs of shoes.	Value.	Value of unspecified products, including repairing.	Total value of all products.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER-POWER IS USED. On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED. Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	
1	100	$10	210	40	240	40	150	221.57	611.57	Transfer to Gen Sched No 3										1
2																				2
3																				3
4																				4
5																				5
6																				6

LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED).

	NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. Males above 16 years.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. Females above 15 years.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. Children and youth.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR. Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. May to November.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR. Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. November to May.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR. Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR. Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR. Total amount paid in wages during the year.	MONTHS IN OPERATION. On full time.	MONTHS IN OPERATION. On three-quarter time only.	MONTHS IN OPERATION. On half time only.	MONTHS IN OPERATION. Idle.	TANNING. MATERIALS. Number of tons hemlock bark.	Sources whence hemlock bark is procured.	Number of tons oak bark.	Sources whence oak bark is procured.	Number of hides.	Number of skins.	Total value of all materials.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1																						1
2																						2
3																						3
4																						4
5																						5
6																						6

LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED)—Continued.

	TANNING—Continued. PRODUCTS. Number of sides of leather.	Number of skins.	Total value of products.	CURRYING. MATERIALS. Number of sides of leather.	Number of skins.	Number of gallons of oil.	Total value of all materials.	PRODUCTS. Number of sides of leather.	Number of skins.	Total value of products.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER-POWER IS USED. On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED. Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	
1																					1
2																					2
3																					3
4																					4
5																					5
6																					6

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.

The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.

The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.

The value of Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.

POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.

Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.

HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

[7-342.]

Supervisor's Dist. No. 3

Enumeration Dist. No. 78

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 3 and 4.

Recd July 26. 1880

BOOTS AND SHOES.—LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED).

Products of Industry in Woodsboro District, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Wm. H. Peters

BOOTS AND SHOES.

	Name of corporation, company, or individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and hours of labor: Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor: May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary mechanic.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in operation: On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Machines: Number of sewing-machines.	Number of pegging-machines.	Number of screwing and nailing machines.	Materials: Number sides sole leather.	Number sides upper leather.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Kidd, John C.	500.					10	10				12				1			30	15
2																				
3																				
4																				
5																				
6																				

BOOTS AND SHOES—Continued.

	Materials—Continued.: Pounds of other leather.	Value of all other materials.	Total value of all materials.	Products.: Number of pairs of boots.	Value.	Number of pairs of shoes.	Value.	Value of unspecified products, including repairing.	Total value of all products.	Power used in manufacture. If water-power is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
1	100	25	400	46	253	40	120	427	800	Transfd to Pond Sched No. 3									
2																			
3																			
4																			
5																			
6																			

LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED).

	Name of corporation, company, or individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and hours of labor: Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor: May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in operation: On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Tanning. Materials: Number of tons hemlock bark.	Sources whence hemlock bark is procured.	Number of tons oak bark.	Sources whence oak bark is procured.	Number of hides.	Number of skins.	Total value of all materials.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1																						
2																						
3																						
4																						
5																						
6																						

LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED)—Continued.

	Tanning—Continued.: Products.: Number of sides of leather.	Number of skins.	Total value of products.	Currying. Materials.: Number of sides of leather.	Number of skins.	Number of gallons of oil.	Total value of all materials.	Products.: Number of sides of leather.	Number of skins.	Total value of products.	Power used in manufacture. If water-power is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
1																				
2																				
3																				
4																				
5																				
6																				

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 3rd

Enumeration Dist. No. 77th

(31)

[7-342.]

Recd. July 19, 1880

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 3 and 4.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED).

Products of Industry in Catoctin Dist., in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

M. A. E. Bires

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.				MACHINES.			MATERIALS.	
			Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. May to November.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary mechanic.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of sewing-machines.	Number of pegging-machines.	Number of screwing and nailing machines.	Number sides sole leather.	Number sides upper leather.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Butler's N. W.	2000.00	3	1	2	2	12	12	.85		200.	full				1			50	40
Fickling Jacob S.	2500.00	3	1			13	13	.85		100.	full				1			50	40
Mashtler Daniel	1800.00	2	1			13	13	.85		100.	full				1			40	30

BOOTS AND SHOES—Continued.

MATERIALS—Continued.			PRODUCTS.						POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.									
									IF WATER-POWER IS USED.							IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.		
											WHEELS.							
Pounds of other leather.	Value of all other materials.	Total value of all materials.	Number of pairs of boots.	Value.	Number of pairs of shoes.	Value.	Value of unspecified products, including repairing.	Total value of all products.	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
100	100.	650.00	130	775.00	125	275.00	150.00	1200.00	Transfd to Genl Schedule No. 3									
125	75.	577.00	125	562.00	152	335.00	150.00	1047.00										
100	80	560.00	100	450.00	100	225.00	100.00	835.00										

LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED).

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.				TANNING. MATERIALS.						
			Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. May to November.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of tons hemlock bark.	Sources whence hemlock bark is procured.	Number of tons oak bark.	Sources whence oak bark is procured.	Number of hides.	Number of skins.	Total value of all materials.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22

LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED)—Continued.

TANNING—Continued. PRODUCTS.			CURRYING. MATERIALS.				CURRYING. PRODUCTS.			POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.										
										IF WATER-POWER IS USED.							IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.		
												WHEELS.							
Number of sides of leather.	Number of skins.	Total value of products.	Number of sides of leather.	Number of skins.	Number of gallons of oil.	Total value of all materials.	Number of sides of leather.	Number of skins.	Total value of products.	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.

The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.

The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.

The value of Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.

POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.

Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.

HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 3

Enumeration Dist. No. 74

[7–342.]

Rec'd July 26 1880

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 3 and 4.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED).

Products of Industry in Election Dist No 4, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

John H Grinder

BOOTS AND SHOES.

	NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.				MACHINES.			MATERIALS.	
				Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. May to November.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary mechanic.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of sewing-machines.	Number of pegging-machines.	Number of sewing and nailing machines.	Number sides sole leather.	Number sides upper leather.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Selsam John C	1050	X	X			12	12	1.00			12							35	30
2																				
3																				
4																				
5																				
6																				

BOOTS AND SHOES—Continued.

	MATERIALS—Continued.			PRODUCTS.						POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.									
										IF WATER-POWER IS USED.							IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.		
												WHEELS.							
	Pounds of other leather.	Value of all other materials.	Total value of all materials.	Number of pairs of boots.	Value.	Number of pairs of shoes.	Value.	Value of unspecified products, including repairing.	Total value of all products.	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
1	80	$10	$350.	33	$165.	75	$200	$175	$540.	Transfd to Genl Schd No 3									
2																			
3																			
4																			
5																			
6																			

LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED).

	NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.				TANNING. MATERIALS.						
				Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. May to November.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of tons hemlock bark.	Sources whence hemlock bark is procured.	Number of tons oak bark.	Sources whence oak bark is procured.	Number of hides.	Number of skins.	Total value of all materials.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1																						
2																						
3																						
4																						
5																						
6																						

LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED)—Continued.

	TANNING—Continued. PRODUCTS.			CURRYING. MATERIALS.				CURRYING. PRODUCTS.			POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.									
											IF WATER-POWER IS USED.							IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.		
													WHEELS.							
	Number of sides of leather.	Number of skins.	Total value of products.	Number of sides of leather.	Number of skins.	Number of gallons of oil.	Total value of all materials.	Number of sides of leather.	Number of skins.	Total value of products.	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
1																				
2																				
3																				
4																				
5																				
6																				

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.

The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.

The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.

The value of Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.

POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.

Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.

HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 3

Enumeration Dist. No. 73

[7–342.]

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 3 and 4.

Received July 19, 1880.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED).

Products of Industry in Middletown, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

George W Ramsburg

BOOTS AND SHOES.

	NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.				MACHINES.			MATERIALS.	
				Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. May to November.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary mechanic.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of sewing-machines.	Number of pegging-machines.	Number of screwing and nailing machines.	Number sides sole leather.	Number sides upper leather.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Kiemeyer Charles E	1000.	3	13			12	14	$1.50	$1.00	$300.	12				1			60	25
2	Grove Charles L	766	5	15			12	13	$1.00		$367.	12				1			75	35
3																				
4																				
5																				
6																				

BOOTS AND SHOES—Continued.

	MATERIALS—Continued.			PRODUCTS.						POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.									
										IF WATER-POWER IS USED.							IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.		
												WHEELS.							
	Pounds of other leather.	Value of all other materials.	Total value of all materials.	Number of pairs of boots.	Value.	Number of pairs of shoes.	Value.	Value of unspecified products, including repairing.	Total value of all products.	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
1	100	$100.	$700.	100	$500.	100	$250.	$425.	$1,275.	Transfd to Gent Schedule No 3									
2	250	$25.	$600	150	$900	200	$600	$200	$1700.										
3																			
4																			
5																			
6																			

LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED).

	NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.				TANNING.						
																MATERIALS.						
				Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. May to November.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of tons hemlock bark.	Sources whence hemlock bark is procured.	Number of tons oak bark.	Sources whence oak bark is procured.	Number of hides.	Number of skins.	Total value of all materials.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1																						
2																						
3																						
4																						
5																						
6																						

LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED)—Continued.

	TANNING—Continued.			CURRYING.							POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.										
	PRODUCTS.			MATERIALS.				PRODUCTS.			IF WATER-POWER IS USED.							IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.			
													WHEELS.								
	Number of sides of leather.	Number of skins.	Total value of products.	Number of sides of leather.	Number of skins.	Number of gallons of oil.	Total value of all materials.	Number of sides of leather.	Number of skins.	Total value of products.	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
1																				
2																				
3																				
4																				
5																				
6																				

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

Received August 21, 80.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 3
Enumeration Dist. No. 70

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 5 and 6.

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS.

Products of Industry in Frederick (2) District, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Scott N. McAllister

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS.

	NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.				SAWS.					MATERIALS.			PROPER SAW-MILL PRODUCTS.		
				Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor.		Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of gangs.	Number of saws in gang.	Number of circular saws.	Number of muley saws.	Number of band-saws.	Value of logs.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials (including value of logs.)	Number of thousand feet of lumber.	Number of thousand laths.	Number of thousand shingles.
							May to November.	November to May.																			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
1	Zimmerman & Co.	1000	2	1			12	10		100	150	6			6	X		1	1		800	100	900	250	11[illegible]		1
2																											2
3																											3
4																											4
5																											5
6																											6

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—Continued.

	PROPER SAW-MILL PRODUCTS—Continued.				REMANUFACTURES.							POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.											
												IF WATER IS USED.									IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.		
														WHEELS.									
	Number of thousand staves.	Number of thousand sets of headings.	Number of thousand feet of bobbin and spool stock.	Total value of all products hereto-fore named.	Total value of all other products.	Do you remanufacture any portion of your own cut into sash, doors, blinds, frames, clap-boards, &c.? [Yes or No.]	If so, give total value of such manufactures.	Give average number of hands employed in such remanufacture.	From what region do you procure your logs?	Do you do your own logging? [Yes or no.]	If so, what proportion of your logs do you bring in?	Do you ship your product in your own vessels? [Yes or no.]	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	
	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	
1				$1571.	✓				Mountain	no		no	Tuscarora	14	1	Overshot	24	200	10				✓ 1
2																							2
3																							3
4																							4
5																							5
6																							6

BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS.

	NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.				MATERIALS.		
				Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor.		Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of cords wood.	Value of all other material.	Total value of all materials.
							May to November.	November to May.										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1																		
2																		
3																		
4																		
5																		
6																		

BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS—Continued.

	PRODUCTS.							POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.										
								IF WATER-POWER IS USED.							IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.		
										WHEELS.							
	Number of thousand common brick.	Number of thousand fire-brick.	Number of thousand pressed brick.	Value of tile.	Value of drain-pipe.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
1																	
2																	
3																	
4																	
5																	
6																	

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

(18)

[7–343.]

Received July 19, 1880.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 3
Enumeration Dist. No. 73

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 5 and 6.

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS.

Products of Industry in Quadetown, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Geo. W. Rowberry

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS.

	NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.				SAWS.					MATERIALS.			PROPER SAW-MILL PRODUCTS.			
							Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor.																				
				Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of gangs.	Number of saws in gang.	Number of circular saws.	Number of muley saws.	Number of band-saws.	Value of logs.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials (including value of logs.)	Number of thousand feet of lumber.	Number of thousand laths.	Number of thousand shingles.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
(F)	Stefan Jochum	300	4	4	—	—	8/4	10	4/4	—	—	6		6		1	1	1	1		$400.	50	450	500			1
2																											2
3																											3
4																											4
5																											5
6																											6

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—Continued.

	PROPER SAW-MILL PRODUCTS—Continued.					REMANUFACTURES.							POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.									
													IF WATER IS USED.							IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.		
															WHEELS.							
	Number of thousand staves.	Number of thousand sets of headings.	Number of thousand feet of bobbin and spool stock.	Total value of all products heretofore named.	Total value of all other products.	Do you remanufacture any sash, doors, blinds, frames, portions you cut into clap-boards, &c.? [Yes or No.]	If so, give total value of such manufactures.	Give average number of hands employed in such remanufacture.	From what region do you procure your logs?	Do you do your own logging? [Yes or no.]	If so, what proportion of your logs do you bring in?	Do you ship your product in your own vessels? [Yes or no.]	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	
	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	
1				$875.	✓	No			Surrounding County	Yes			Potomac Stream	19	1	Breast Wheel	3	8	12				✓ 1
2																							2
3																							3
4																							4
5																							5
6																							6

BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS.

	NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.				MATERIALS.		
							Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor.											
				Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of cords wood.	Value of all other material.	Total value of all materials.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1																		
2																		
3																		
4																		
5																		
6																		

BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS—Continued.

	PRODUCTS.							POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.									
								IF WATER-POWER IS USED.							IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.		
										WHEELS.							
	Number of thousand common brick.	Number of thousand fire-brick.	Number of thousand pressed brick.	Value of tile.	Value of drain-pipe.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
1																	
2																	
3																	
4																	
5																	
6																	

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

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Supervisor's Dist. No. 3
Enumeration Dist. No. 74

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 5 and 6.

Recd July 26 1880

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS.

Products of Industry in Election Dist-No 4, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

John W. Grinder Enumerator

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.				SAWS.					MATERIALS.			PROPER SAW-MILL PRODUCTS.		
			Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor.		Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of gangs.	Number of saws in gang.	Number of circular saws.	Number of muley saws.	Number of band-saws.	Value of logs.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials (including value of logs.)	Number of thousand feet of lumber.	Number of thousand laths.	Number of thousand shingles.
						May to November.	November to May.																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
① Martin Jeremiah	$600	1	1			10	8	[illegible]	$1	$100		6		6				1	1	1200	50	1250	120		
2																									
3																									
4																									
5																									
6																									

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—Continued.

PROPER SAW-MILL PRODUCTS—Continued.					REMANUFACTURES.			From what region do you procure your logs?	Do you do your own logging? [Yes or no.]	If so, what proportion of your logs do you bring in?	Do you ship your product in your own vessels? [Yes or no.]	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.											
												IF WATER IS USED.							IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.				
														WHEELS.								
Number of thousand staves.	Number of thousand sets of headings.	Number of thousand feet of bobbin and spool stock.	Total value of all products heretofore named.	Total value of all other products.	Do you remanufacture any portion of your own cut into sash, doors, blinds, frames, clap-boards, &c.? [Yes or No.]	If so, give total value of such manufactures.	Give average number of hands employed in such remanufacture.					On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
			2.400	✓								*Burnts Branch	16	1	Undershot	4	[illegible]	20			✓

BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.				MATERIALS.		
			Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor.		Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of cords wood.	Value of all other material.	Total value of all materials.
						May to November.	November to May.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS—Continued.

PRODUCTS.							POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.										
							IF WATER-POWER IS USED.							IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.			
									WHEELS.								
Number of thousand common brick.	Number of thousand fire-brick.	Number of thousand pressed brick.	Value of tile.	Value of drain-pipe.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

* Flows into the Monocacy,

Supervisor's Dist. No. 3
Enumeration Dist. No. 78

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 5 and 6.

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS.

Products of Industry in Urbana District, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Wm. H. Peters

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS.

	NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.				SAWS.					MATERIALS.			PROPER SAW-MILL PRODUCTS.		
				Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor.		Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of gangs.	Number of saws in gang.	Number of circular saws.	Number of muley saws.	Number of band-saws.	Value of logs.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials (including value of logs.)	Number of thousand feet of lumber.	Number of thousand laths.	Number of thousand shingles.
							May to November.	November to May.																			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1	Darby, Edwin W.	$700.	4	4			10	8½						6	6			1	1		$290.	10	200	25 [illegible]	✓	
2	Millard, O. A.	300	4	4			10	8					6		6			1	1		108	8	108	20 [illegible]	✓	
3	Price, Levi	1000	4	4			10	10					6		6	X	X	1	1		330	20	350	43,7[illegible]	✓	
4	Keller, Joseph	500	4	4			10	10						6	6	X	X	1	1		190	10	200	20,4[illegible]	✓	
5	Buzzard, Gideon	800	4	4			10	10				6			6			1	1		~~350~~ 550	50	~~400~~ 600	50,[illegible]	✓	
6																										

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—Continued.

	PROPER SAW-MILL PRODUCTS—Continued.					REMANUFACTURES.			From what region do you procure your logs?	Do you do your own logging? [Yes or no.]	If so, what proportion of your logs do you bring in?	Do you ship your product in your own vessels? [Yes or no.]	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.								
													IF WATER IS USED.							IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.		
															WHEELS.						
	Number of thousand staves.	Number of thousand sets of headings.	Number of thousand feet of boldin and spool stock.	Total value of all products heretofore named.	Total value of all other products.	Do you remanufacture any sash, doors, blinds, frames, portico's, mouldings, clap-boards &c.? [Yes or No.]	If so, give total value of such manufactures.	Give average number of hands employed in such remanufacture.					On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
1				$500. All $15.	$15.	No			The vicinity	No		No	Bennetts Creek	9	1	Flutter	5	20	8			
2				500		No			The vicinity	No		No	Bennetts Creek	9	1	Flutter	4½	20	8			
3				875		No			The vicinity	No		No	Bennetts Creek	12	1	Overshot	3½	6	8			
4				500 All $50	50	No			The vicinity	No		No	Bennetts Creek	5½	1	Overshot	4	12	6			
5				1000		No			The vicinity	Yes	All	No	Bennetts Creek	18	1	Overshot	5	4	10			
6																						

BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS.

	NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.				MATERIALS.		
				Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor.		Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of cords wood.	Value of all other material.	Total value of all materials.
							May to November.	November to May.										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1																		
2																		
3																		
4																		
5																		
6																		

BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS—Continued.

	PRODUCTS.							POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.									
								IF WATER-POWER IS USED.							IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.		
										WHEELS.							
	Number of thousand common brick.	Number of thousand fire-brick.	Number of thousand pressed brick.	Value of tile.	Value of drain-pipe.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
1																	
2																	
3																	
4																	
5																	
6																	

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

∴ Flows into Monocacy River

Received August 6, 80.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 3
Enumeration Dist. No. 80

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 5 and 6.

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS.

Products of Industry in New Market Dist., in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

P. Milton Hanna

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS.

	NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.				SAWS.					MATERIALS.			PROPER SAW-MILL PRODUCTS.		
							Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor.																				
				Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of gangs.	Number of saws in gang.	Number of circular saws.	Number of muley saws.	Number of band-saws.	Value of logs.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials (including value of logs.)	Number of thousand feet of lumber.	Number of thousand laths.	Number of thousand shingles.	
	1 5	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
(1)	Keller, Jacob	$500					10	10				3			9	Single	1			$500	$10	~~$510~~	50 ~~000~~	4		1
2																											2
3																											3
4																											4
5																											5
6																											6

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—Continued.

	PROPER SAW-MILL PRODUCTS—Continued.				REMANUFACTURES.							POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.									
												IF WATER IS USED.							IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.		
														WHEELS.							
	Number of thousand staves.	Number of thousand sets of headings.	Number of thousand feet of bobbin and spool stock.	Total value of all products hereto fore named.	Total value of all other products.	Do you remanufacture any sash, doors, blinds, frames, moulding, or cut into clap-boards &c.? [Yes or No.]	If so, give total value of such manufactures.	Give average number of hands employed in such remanufacture.	From what region do you procure your logs?	Do you do your own logging? [Yes or no.]	If so, what proportion of your logs do you bring in?	Do you ship your product in your own vessels? [Yes or no.]	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
1				1016						Yes		No	Br. Linganore	16	1	Overshot	2½	25	7			
2																						
3																						
4																						
5																						
6																						

BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS.

	NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.				MATERIALS.		
							Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor.											
				Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of cords wood.	Value of all other material.	Total value of all materials.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1																		
2																		
3																		
4																		
5																		
6																		

BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS—Continued.

	PRODUCTS.							POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.									
								IF WATER-POWER IS USED.							IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.		
										WHEELS.							
	Number of thousand common brick.	Number of thousand fire-brick.	Number of thousand pressed brick.	Value of tile.	Value of drain-pipe.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
1																	
2																	
3																	
4																	
5																	
6																	

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

[7–343.]

Received July 19, 1880.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 3
Enumeration Dist. No. 85

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 5 and 6.

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS.

Products of Industry in Petersville (2nd) Election District in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Andrew J. Burns.

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS.

	NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR. Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	MONTHS IN OPERATION. On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	SAWS. Number of gangs.	Number of saws in gang.	Number of circular saws.	Number of muley saws.	Number of band-saws.	MATERIALS. Value of logs.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials (including value of logs.)	PROPER SAW-MILL PRODUCTS. Number of thousand feet of lumber.	Number of thousand laths.	Number of thousand shingles.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
1	Fink Millard	$ 500	1	1			10 5	10						4	8			1	1		1250	20	$ 400	28000	12000		1
2	Castle & Delaney	$ 2000	2	2			10 5	10		100	$ 50			6	6			1			900	100	1000	120000			2
3																											3
4																											4
5																											5
6																											6

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—Continued.

	PROPER SAW-MILL PRODUCTS—Continued. Number of thousand staves.	Number of thousand sets of headings.	Number of thousand feet of bobbin and spool stock.	Total value of all products heretofore named.	Total value of all other products.	REMANUFACTURES. Do you remanufacture any sash, doors, blinds, frames, moldings, or do you cut into clap-boards, &c.? [Yes or No.]	If so, give total value of such manufactures.	Give average number of hands employed in such remanufacture.	From what region do you procure your logs?	Do you do your own logging? [Yes or no.]	If so, what proportion of your logs do you bring in?	Do you ship your product in your own vessels? [Yes or no.]	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER IS USED. On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED. Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	
	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	
1				$800 ✓					The Surrounding Country			No	Brush Run	14	1	Overshot	3½	20	12				1
2				2160 ✓					The Surrounding County				Pleasant Valley Saw Mill							1	1	24	2
3													Portable Saw Mill										3
4																							4
5																							5
6																							6

BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS.

	NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR. Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	MONTHS IN OPERATION. On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	MATERIALS. Number of cords wood.	Value of all other material.	Total value of all materials.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1																		
2																		
3																		
4																		
5																		
6																		

BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS—Continued.

	PRODUCTS. Number of thousand common brick.	Number of thousand fire-brick.	Number of thousand pressed brick.	Value of tile.	Value of drain-pipe.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER-POWER IS USED. On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED. Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	
1																		1
2																		2
3																		3
4																		4
5																		5
6																		6

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

[7–343.]

Supervisor's Dist. No. 3
Enumeration Dist. No. 86

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 5 and 6.

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS.

Products of Industry in Mount Pleasant District, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

William H. Lease

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS.

	NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.				SAWS.					MATERIALS.			PROPER SAW-MILL PRODUCTS.			
				Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor.		Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of gangs.	Number of saws in gang.	Number of circular saws.	Number of muley saws.	Number of band-saws.	Value of logs.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials (including value of logs.)	Number of thousand feet of lumber.	Number of thousand laths.	Number of thousand shingles.	
							May to November.	November to May.																			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
1	Murphy Joseph	500	1	1			10	8	~~1.00~~	.75	20			12			X	1	1		300	20	320	~~30.000~~			1
2	Boyer Peter	500	1	1			10	8	~~1.00~~	.75	15			12			X	1	1		300	20	320	~~80.000~~			2
3	Cramer John P	300	1	1			10	8	~~1.00~~	.75	30			12			X	1	1		400	10	410	~~40.000~~			3
4																											4
5																											5
6																											6

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—Continued.

	PROPER SAW-MILL PRODUCTS—Continued.					REMANUFACTURES.						POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.											
												IF WATER IS USED.								IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.			
														WHEELS.									
	Number of thousand staves.	Number of thousand sets of headings.	Number of thousand feet of bobbin and spool stock.	Total value of all products heretofore named.	Total value of all other products.	Do you remanufacture any sash, doors, blinds, frames, portion o. you cut into clap-boards, &c.? [Yes or No.]	If so, give total value of such manufactures.	Give average number of hands employed in such remanufacture.	From what region do you procure your logs?	Do you do your own logging? [Yes or no.]	If so, what proportion of your logs do you bring in?	Do you ship your product in your own vessels? [Yes or no.]	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	
	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	
1				600	~~600~~				Neighbourhood	No		no	Israels Creek	6	1	Turbine	2	60	8				1
2				600					Neighbourhood	No		no	Linganore	8	1	Flutter	8	60	10				2
3				800					Neighbourhood	No		no	Linganore	8	1	Turbine	3	90	12				3
4																							4
5																							5
6																							6

BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS.

	NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.				MATERIALS.		
				Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor.		Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of cords wood.	Value of all other material.	Total value of all materials.
							May to November.	November to May.										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1																		
2																		
3																		
4																		
5																		
6																		

BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS—Continued.

	PRODUCTS.							POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.										
								IF WATER-POWER IS USED.							IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.		
										WHEELS.							
	Number of thousand common brick.	Number of thousand fire-brick.	Number of thousand pressed brick.	Value of tile.	Value of drain-pipe.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
1																	
2																	
3																	
4																	
5																	
6																	

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

[7–343.]

Rec'd July 26, 1880

Supervisor's Dist. No. 3
Enumeration Dist. No. 87

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 5 and 6.

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS.

Products of Industry in Jefferson District, in the County of Frederick, State of Md during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Charles N. Marriott

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.				SAWS.					MATERIALS.			PROPER SAW-MILL PRODUCTS.		
			Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor.		Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of gangs.	Number of saws in gang.	Number of circular saws.	Number of muley saws.	Number of band-saws.	Value of logs.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials (including value of logs.)	Number of thousand feet of lumber.	Number of thousand laths.	Number of thousand shingles.
						May to November.	November to May.																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
① Shafer John	1000	X				10	8				12					X	1	1		~~250~~ 280	20	300	18—	10—	
② Biggs Britton	500	2	1			10	10		1.25	~~100~~ 80	4			8		X	1	1		~~450~~ 450	50	400	20—		
3																									
4																									
5																									
6																									

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—Continued.

PROPER SAW-MILL PRODUCTS—Continued.					REMANUFACTURES.						POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.												
											IF WATER IS USED.									IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.			
													WHEELS.										
Number of thousand staves.	Number of thousand sets of headings.	Number of thousand feet of bobbin and spool stock.	Total value of all products heretofore named.	Total value of all other products.	Do you remanufacture any sash, doors, blinds, frames, mouldings, or turn out box, clap-boards, &c.? [Yes or No.]	If so, give total value of such manufactures.	Give average number of hands employed in such remanufacture.	From what region do you procure your logs?	Do you do your own logging? [Yes or no.]	If so, what proportion of your logs do you bring in?	Do you ship your product in your own vessels? [Yes or no.]	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48		
			500 ✓					Frederick Co.	No			Canada Run	24	1	Overshot	3½		14					
			650 ✓					Frederick Co	No			Catoctin	7½	1	Turbine	2½	100	12					

BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.				MATERIALS.		
			Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor.		Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of cords wood.	Value of all other material.	Total value of all materials.
						May to November.	November to May.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS—Continued.

PRODUCTS.							POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.									
							IF WATER-POWER IS USED.							IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.		
									WHEELS.							
Number of thousand common brick.	Number of thousand fire-brick.	Number of thousand pressed brick.	Value of tile.	Value of drain-pipe.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

[7–343.]

Received July 26, 1880.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 3
Enumeration Dist. No. 92

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 5 and 6.

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS.

Products of Industry in 19th District, in the County of Frederick, State of Marylands during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Wm. H. Miller
Enumerator

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS.

	NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.				SAWS.					MATERIALS.			PROPER SAW-MILL PRODUCTS.		
				Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. May to November.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of gangs.	Number of saws in gang.	Number of circular saws.	Number of muley saws.	Number of band-saws.	Value of logs.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials (including value of logs.)	Number of thousand feet of lumber.	Number of thousand laths.	Number of thousand shingles.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1	Traill, Jacob L.	4000	1	1			11	8	X	75	180	6			6		X	1	1		300 ~~300~~	20 ~~20~~	320	29,000 ~~000~~	10 ~~000~~	3. ~~500~~
2																										
3																										
4																										
5																										
6																										

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—Continued.

	PROPER SAW-MILL PRODUCTS—Continued.					REMANUFACTURES.			From what region do you procure your logs?	Do you do your own logging? [Yes or no.]	If so, what proportion of your logs do you bring in?	Do you ship your product in your own vessels? [Yes or no.]	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.								
													IF WATER IS USED.						IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.		
															WHEELS.						
	Number of thousand staves.	Number of thousand sets of headings.	Number of thousand feet of bobbin and spool stock.	Total value of all products heretofore named.	Total value of all other products.	Do you remanufacture any sash, doors, blinds, frames, portion o you! own cut into clap-boards &c.? [Yes or No.]	If so, give total value of such manufactures.	Give average number of hands employed in such remanufacture.					On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
1				564 ✓					Surrounding Counties				Linganore & Monocacy	18	1	Overshot	3	12	15			✓
2																						
3																						
4																						
5																						
6																						

BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS.

	NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.				MATERIALS.		
				Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. May to November.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of cords wood.	Value of all other material.	Total value of all materials.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1																		
2																		
3																		
4																		
5																		
6																		

BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS—Continued.

	PRODUCTS.							POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.									
								IF WATER-POWER IS USED.						IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.		
										WHEELS.						
	Number of thousand common brick.	Number of thousand fire-brick.	Number of thousand pressed brick.	Value of tile.	Value of drain-pipe.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
1		I certify that I have this day completed the Enumeration of the districts															
2																	
3		assigned me and that the returns have been truly and truthfully															
4																	
5		made in accordance with Law.											Wm. H. Miller				
6		June 28th 1880											Enumerator				

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 13
Enumeration Dist. No. 93

Received July 19, 1880.

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 5 and 6.

Received July 19, 1880.

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS.

Products of Industry in Lewistown District, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Augustus Klemm,

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.				SAWS.					MATERIALS.			PROPER SAW-MILL PRODUCTS.		
			Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor.		Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of gangs.	Number of saws in gang.	Number of circular saws.	Number of muley saws.	Number of band-saws.	Value of logs.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials (including value of logs.)	Number of thousand feet of lumber.	Number of thousand laths.	Number of thousand shingles.
						May to November.	November to May.																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Brill, David	1500	2	1			8	8	~~1.50~~ 1.00	1.00	~~300~~ 115	12					X	1	1		~~$500~~ 300	50	~~$550~~ 350	75	4	

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—Continued.

PROPER SAW-MILL PRODUCTS—Continued.					REMANUFACTURES.						POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.											
											IF WATER IS USED.									IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.		
													WHEELS.									
Number of thousand staves.	Number of thousand sets of headings.	Number of thousand feet of bobbin and spool stock.	Total value of all products heretofore named.	Total value of all other products.	Do you remanufacture any sash, doors, blinds, frames, portion of your own cut into clap-boards, &c.? [Yes or No.]	If so, give total value of such manufactures.	Give average number of hands employed in such remanufacture.	From what region do you procure your logs?	Do you do your own logging? [Yes or no.]	If so, what proportion of your logs do you bring in?	Do you ship your product in your own vessels? [Yes or no.]	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
			$1000	✓	No.							Fishing Creek	32	1		16		12			

BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.				MATERIALS.		
			Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor.		Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of cords wood.	Value of all other material.	Total value of all materials.
						May to November.	November to May.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS—Continued.

PRODUCTS.							POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.									
							IF WATER-POWER IS USED.							IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.		
									WHEELS.							
Number of thousand common brick.	Number of thousand fire-brick.	Number of thousand pressed brick.	Value of tile.	Value of drain-pipe.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

* Monocacy River

[7–343.]

Supervisor's Dist. No. 3d

Enumeration Dist. No. 7th

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 5 and 6.

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS.

Products of Industry in Emmitsburg district, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Jno. J. Gelwicks

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.				SAWS.					MATERIALS.			PROPER SAW-MILL PRODUCTS.		
			Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor.		Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of gangs.	Number of saws in gang.	Number of circular saws.	Number of muley saws.	Number of band-saws.	Value of logs.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials (including value of logs.)	Number of thousand feet of lumber.	Number of thousand laths.	Number of thousand shingles.
						May to November.	November to May.																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1																									
2																									
3																									
4																									
5																									
6																									

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—Continued.

PROPER SAW-MILL PRODUCTS—Continued.					REMANUFACTURES.							POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.									
												IF WATER IS USED.							IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.		
														WHEELS.							
Number of thousand staves.	Number of thousand sets of headings.	Number of thousand feet of bobbin and spool stock.	Total value of all products heretofore named.	Total value of all other products.	Do you remanufacture any sash, doors, blinds, frames, [portion o you cut into clap-boards &c.? [Yes or No.]	If so, give total value of such manufactures.	Give average number of hands employed in such remanufacture.	From what region do you procure your logs?	Do you do your own logging? [Yes or no.]	If so, what proportion of your logs do you bring in?	Do you ship your product in your own vessels? [Yes or no.]	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
1																					
2																					
3																					
4																					
5																					
6																					

BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.				MATERIALS.		
			Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor.		Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of cords wood.	Value of all other material.	Total value of all materials.
						May to November.	November to May.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1 Reilholtz Benjamine	2000.00	7	2/4			10	10	2.00	1.00	375.00	6			6	750 / 150	85.00 / 85	385.00
2																	
3																	
4																	
5																	
6																	

BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS—Continued.

PRODUCTS.							POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.									
							IF WATER-POWER IS USED.							IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.		
									WHEELS.							
Number of thousand common brick.	Number of thousand fire-brick.	Number of thousand pressed brick.	Value of tile.	Value of drain-pipe.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
1 50000	90000					$970.00										
2																
3																
4																
5																
6																

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

[7–344.]

7072

Received July 26, 1880.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 3
Enumeration Dist. No. 92

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS—CHEESE, BUTTER, AND CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

Products of Industry in 19th District, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Wm. F. Miller

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS.

	NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR. NUMBER OF HRS. IN THE ORDINARY DAY OF LABOR. May to Novemb'r.	Novemb'r to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	MONTHS IN OPERATION. On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of runs of stone.	Estimated maximum capacity per day, in bushels.	Do you do custom work or make only for a market? If the former, what proportion of your product is custom grinding?	Is there an elevator connected with your establishment? If so, state capacity in bushels.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER-POWER IS USED. On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1	Needmore B. F.	4750	4	4			12	10				12				3	150	Custom work	150	Linganore Mus-cocacy	16	1	Overshot	4	16	15
2	Whitehill J. S.	85-00	4	4			12	12	1				9		3	3	175	Custom	300	Linganore	18	2	overshot	3	12	20
3	Yingling J. W.	3000	1	1			12	12		75c	100		9		3	3	150	Custom	120	Sams Creek	14	2	Overshot	4	16	16
4	Staub's M. F.	45000	2	2			12	12	1		400	10			2	2	100	Merchant & Custom 1/2 Custom	200	Sams Creek	18	2	Overshot	4	12	20
5																										
6																										

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS—Continued.

	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE—Continued. IF STEAM-POWER IS USED. Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	MATERIALS. Number of bushels of wheat.	Value.	Number of bushels of other grain.	Value.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials.	PRODUCTS. Number of barrels of wheat flour.	Number of barrels of rye flour.	Number of pounds of buckwheat flour.	Number of pounds of barley meal.	Number of pounds of corn meal.	Number of pounds of feed.	Number of pounds of hominy.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.
	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
1				5310	6437	3200	1600	34	8071	1180		3000		168000 lbs 3400	80000 38400	1680		8909
2				5500	6475	2500	1200	12	7687	1200				140,000	84000			8440
3				1500	1875	4000	2000	15	3890	300		1000		41500 4600	29000 17600	75		4235
4				10000	13000	2000	950	15	13965	2400		2500		144500 9600	114000 139200	1000		15389
5																		
6																		

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

	GENERAL INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO ALL FACTORIES NAMED ABOVE. NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	WAGES. Average day's wages for a dairyman.	Average day's wages for ordinary labor.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Total value of labor employed in the year.	Date when manufacturing season opened.	Date when manufacturing season ended.	Average number of cows furnishing milk during the year 1879.	Average cost of milk per 100 lbs., if bought at the factory.	Total number of pounds of milk used at the factory during the year.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY. Number of pounds of cheese made.	Kinds of cheese.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY. Number of pounds of butter made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Cold Spring Butter & Cheese Factory	3000	2	2			1.50	55c	730	730	1st April	1st Dec.	120	90c	568168 720.000									
2																								
3																								
4																								
5																								
6																								

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES—Continued.

	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY. When cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making butter.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making cheese.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of butter.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of cheese.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES ONLY. Number of pounds of condensed milk produced.	Value of condensed milk produced.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER-POWER IS USED. On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED. Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
1		2c	14c	1	9c	8			Sams Creek							1	2	5
2																		
3																		
4																		
5																		
6																		

Material 6480 5811 — OK B.

Product 10.500 7770.

I certify that I have this day completed the Enumeration of the District assigned me and that the returns have been truly and faithfully made in accordance with Law.

Wm. F. Miller
Enumerator

June 28th 1880

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

NOTES RELATIVE TO CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORIES.

COLUMNS 1 to 15 have reference to all factories of this class, and should be filled for every establishment enumerated.
COLUMNS 16 to 21 have reference to manufacturers of cheese only.
COLUMNS 22 to 27 have reference to manufacturers of butter only.
COLUMNS 28 to 38 have reference to those factories that manufacture both cheese and butter.
COLUMNS 39 and 40 have reference to manufacturers of condensed milk.

[7–344.]

Supervisor's Dist. No. 3
Enumeration Dist. No. 90

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

Received July 26, 1880.

FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS—CHEESE, BUTTER, AND CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

Products of Industry in Johnsville District, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Charles E. Ball

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.				Number of runs of stone.	Estimated maximum capacity per day, in bushels.	Do you do custom work or make only for a market? If the former, what proportion of your product is custom grinding?	Is there an elevator connected with your establishment? If so, state capacity in bushels.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.					
						NUMBER OF HRS. IN THE ORDINARY DAY OF LABOR.													IF WATER-POWER IS USED.					IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.
			Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.					On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS. Number.	WHEELS. Kind.	WHEELS. Breadth, in feet.	WHEELS. Revolutions per minute.	WHEELS. Horse-power.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Buckey, Daniel E.	$5000	2	1/2			10	10	$.75	.75	$250.	12				2	100	one half each		Pipe creek	9	1	under shot	4	41	16
Flaugh, Milton	$2500.	—	—	—	—	10	10	$1.00					4	8	1/2	40	custom work		Pipe Creek	20	1	over shot	4	20	24
Eyler, John D.	$2000.	2	1/2			8	12	$1.00	.50	$100.	8		4		1/2	50	custom work.		into Pipe creek Beaver Dam	11½	1	Over Shot	5	20	12
Eyler, Geo. W.	$2000.	1	—	—	—	8	12	$1.50	—	—	10			2	2	50	Custom work		Israel Creek	15	1	over shot	4	15	15

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS—Continued.

POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE—Continued. IF STEAM-POWER IS USED. Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	MATERIALS. Value of all materials.	PRODUCTS. Number of barrels of wheat flour.	Number of barrels of rye flour.	Number of pounds of buckwheat flour.	Number of pounds of barley meal.	Number of pounds of corn meal.	Number of pounds of feed.	Number of pounds of hominy.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.
27	28	29	30	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
				15.00		1000		538600 / 1000	125.000 / 2-0000	500		$16000.
				60				53,000 / 1500	6200 / 1000	800	$50.	$900.
				160				215,000 / 1000	19,000 / 12000	500		$3900.
				108				243,000 / 1000	16,000 / 12000			$3550.

15.600 × 25 = 390.000
20.000 × 13 = 260.000
20.800 × 30 = 624.000
884.000

O.K. E.W.B.

Materials 3510 3444
Product 4660
Materials $6.000 6064
Product 7840
D. Lowell

BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	GENERAL INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO ALL FACTORIES NAMED ABOVE. Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES.				Date when manufacturing season opened.	Date when manufacturing season ended.	Average number of cows furnishing milk during the year 1879.	Average cost of milk per 100 lbs., if bought at the factory.	Total number of pounds of milk used at the factory during the year.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY. Number of pounds of cheese made.	Kinds of cheese.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY. Number of pounds of butter made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.
			Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Average day's wages for a dairyman.	Average day's wages for ordinary labor.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Total value of labor employed in the year.														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Clemson, Nicholas.	$1800.	2	1/2			.75¢		2.16.	$2.16.	Apr 1st	Apr 1st	150 / 250	.90	390,000 / 350000							15600	24 / 30	30¢
Smith, Charles E.	$1100.	2	1/2			.50¢		2.40.	$2.40.	Apr 1st	Apr 1st	200 / 240	1.00	600.000	20.000	Skims milk	9 / 8	1st	25		20800	30 / 30	30¢

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES—Continued.

INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY—Cont'd. Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY. Number of pounds of butter made.	Number of pounds of cheese made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making butter.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making cheese.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of butter.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of cheese.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES ONLY. Number of pounds of condensed milk produced.	Value of condensed milk produced.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER-POWER IS USED. On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS. Number.	WHEELS. Kind.	WHEELS. Breadth, in feet.	WHEELS. Revolutions per minute.	WHEELS. Horse-power.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED. Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
1 .50	.5¢ $57.50		e																				1	1	3
2 1.20	1.00		20,800	20,000	28	13	30	8															1	1	8
3																									
4																									
5																									
6																									

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
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The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

NOTES RELATIVE TO CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORIES.

COLUMNS 1 to 15 have reference to all factories of this class, and should be filled for every establishment enumerated.
COLUMNS 16 to 21 have reference to manufacturers of cheese only.
COLUMNS 22 to 27 have reference to manufacturers of butter only.
COLUMNS 28 to 38 have reference to those factories that manufacture both cheese and butter.
COLUMNS 39 and 40 have reference to manufacturers of condensed milk.

[7–344.]

Supervisor's Dist. No. 3

Enumeration Dist. No. 90

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

Received July 26, 1880.

FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS—CHEESE, BUTTER, AND CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

Products of Industry in Johnsville District, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Charles E. Ball

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS.

	1 NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	2 CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	3 Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. 4 Males above 16 years.	5 Females above 15 years.	6 Children and youth.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR. 7 NUMBER OF HRS. IN THE ORDINARY DAY OF LABOR. May to Novemb'r.	8 Novemb'r to May.	9 Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	10 Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	11 Total amount paid in wages during the year.	MONTHS IN OPERATION. 12 On full time.	13 On three-quarter time only.	14 On half time only.	15 Idle.	16 Number of runs of stone.	17 Estimated maximum capacity per day, in bushels.	18 Do you do custom work or make only for a market? If the former, what proportion of your product is custom grinding?	19 Is there an elevator connected with your establishment? If so, state capacity in bushels.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER-POWER IS USED. 20 On what river or stream? (See note below.)	21 Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS. 22 Number.	23 Kind.	24 Breadth, in feet.	25 Revolutions per minute.	26 Horse-power.	
1	Buckey Daniel E.	$5000	2	1/2			10	10	75¢	75¢	$220.	12				2	100	one half each		Pipe creek	9	1	undershot	4	41	16	1
2	Flingle Milton	$2500.					10	10	$1.00					4	8	1	40	custom work		Pipe Creek	20	1	over shot	4	20	24	2
3	Eichelberger John D.	$2000.	2	1+			8½	12	$1.00	.50¢	$100.	8		4		1	50	custom work		into Pipe creek	11½	1	over shot	5	20	12	3
4	Etzler, Geo. W.	$2000.	1				8	12	$1.50			10			2	2	50	custom work		Beaver Dam Israel Creek	15	1	over shot	4	15	15	4
5																											5
6																											6

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS—Continued.

	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE—Continued. IF STEAM-POWER IS USED. 27 Number of boilers.	28 Number of engines.	29 Horse-power.	MATERIALS. 30 Number of bushels of wheat.	31 Value.	32 Number of bushels of other grain.	33 Value.	34 Value of mill supplies.	35 Total value of all materials.	PRODUCTS. 36 Number of barrels of wheat flour.	37 Number of barrels of rye flour.	38 Number of pounds of buckwheat flour.	39 Number of pounds of barley meal.	40 Number of pounds of corn meal.	41 Number of pounds of feed.	42 Number of pounds of hominy.	43 Value of all other products.	44 Total value of all products.	
1				6000	$6000.	10000	5000.	$50.00	$11050.	1500		1000		538600 1000	125,000 2000	500		$16000.	1
2				300	$300.	1000	500.	$10.00	$810.	60				53,000 1500	6200 1000	800	$32.	$900.	2
3				800	$800	4000	2000.	$50.00	$2850.	160				215,000 1000	19,000 2000	500		$3900.	3
4				300	$600	4500	2250.	$40.00	$2890. 3500	108				243,000 1000	16,000 2000			$2850.	4
5																			5
6																			6

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

Materials 3510 3147
Product 4680
Materials $6000 6054
Product 7840
Dowell

GENERAL INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO ALL FACTORIES NAMED ABOVE.

	1	2 CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN BUSINESS.	3 Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. 4 Males above 16 years.	5 Females above 15 years.	6 Children and youth.	WAGES. 7 Average day's wages for a dairyman.	8 Average day's wages for ordinary labor.	9 Total amount paid in wages during the year.	10 Total value of labor employed in the year.	11 Date when manufacturing season opened.	12 Date when manufacturing season ended.	13 Average number of cows furnishing milk during the year 1879.	14 Average cost of milk per 100 lbs., if bought at the factory.	15 Total number of pounds of milk used at the factory during the year.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY. 16 Number of pounds of cheese made.	17 Kinds of cheese.	18 Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	19 Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	20 Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	21 Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY. 22 Number of pounds of butter made.	23 Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	24 Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.	
1	Clemson Nicholas.	$1800.	2	1½			75¢		2.16.	$216.	Apr 1st	Apr 1st	150 250	90	390,000 350000							15600	24 25	30¢	1
2	Smith Charles E.	$1100.	2	1½			50¢		240.	$240	Apr 1st	Apr 1st	200 240	100	600.000	20.000	Skim cheese	28	8¢	1 25	25	20800	30	30¢	2
3																									3
4																									4
5																									5
6																									6

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES—Continued.

	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY—Cont'd. 25 Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	26 Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	27 Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY. 28 Number of pounds of butter made.	29 Number of pounds of cheese made.	30 Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	31 Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	32 Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.	33 Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	34 Price per 100 pounds paid for making butter.	35 Price per 100 pounds paid for making cheese.	36 Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of butter.	37 Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of cheese.	38 Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES ONLY. 39 Number of pounds of condensed milk produced.	40 Value of condensed milk produced.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER-POWER IS USED. 41 On what river or stream? (See note below.)	42 Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS. 43 Number.	44 Kind.	45 Breadth, in feet.	46 Revolutions per minute.	47 Horse-power.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED. 48 Number of boilers.	49 Number of engines.	50 Horse-power.	
1	1 50	$50																					1	1	5	1
2	1 50	50 100		20,800	20.000	28	13	30	8														1	1	6	2
3																										3
4																										4
5																										5
6																										6

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

NOTES RELATIVE TO CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORIES.

COLUMNS 1 to 15 have reference to all factories of this class, and should be filled for every establishment enumerated.
COLUMNS 16 to 21 have reference to manufacturers of cheese only.
COLUMNS 22 to 27 have reference to manufacturers of butter only.
COLUMNS 28 to 38 have reference to those factories that manufacture both cheese and butter.
COLUMNS 39 and 40 have reference to manufacturers of condensed milk.

Page No. 11

[7—344.]

Supervisor's Dist. No. 59

Enumeration Dist. No. 68

CENSUS OFFICE. RECEIVED NOV 8 1880

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS—CHEESE, BUTTER, AND CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

Products of Industry in Frederick City, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Wm. M. Holbrunner Special Agent.

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.				Number of runs of stone.	Estimated maximum capacity per day, in bushels.	Do you do custom work or make only for a market? If the former, what proportion of your product is custom grinding?	Is there an elevator connected with your establishment? If so, state capacity in bushels.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.					
																			IF WATER-POWER IS USED.					IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.		
						NUMBER OF HRS. IN THE ORDINARY DAY OF LABOR.															WHEELS.					
			Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	May to Novemb'r.	Novemb'r to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.					On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Bruner & Lewis	$13,000.	2	2	~	~	10	10	$1.50	$.75	$620.	12	~	~	~	2	55	Custom only.	None	Carroll Creek Flows into Monocacy River	11	2	Overshot	6	8	10			
Cambrill James & Co.	$22,000.	9	9	~	~	12	12	$1.25	$1.00	$1800.	12	~	~	~	5	125	Market Only.	Yes, 1500 Bushels.	~	~	~	~	~	~			

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS—Continued.

POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE—Continued. IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.			MATERIALS.						PRODUCTS.								
Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	Number of bushels of wheat.	Value.	Number of bushels of other grain.	Value.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials.	Number of barrels of wheat flour.	Number of barrels of rye flour.	Number of pounds of buckwheat flour.	Number of pounds of barley meal.	Number of pounds of corn meal.	Number of pounds of feed.	Number of pounds of hominy.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
~	~	~	10,000	$13,000.	250	$125.	$150.	$13,275.	2375	~	~	~	5,200 (1350)	130,000 (122.750)	~	$150.	$16,935.
2	1	50	90,000	$100,000.	~	~	$600.	$100,600.	20,000	~	~	~	~	1,350,000	~	$8,100.	$108,100.

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

GENERAL INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO ALL FACTORIES NAMED ABOVE.															INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY.							INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY.		
NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES.				Date when manufacturing season opened.	Date when manufacturing season ended.	Average number of cows furnishing milk during the year 1879.	Average cost of milk per 100 lbs., if bought at the factory.	Total number of pounds of milk used at the factory during the year.	Number of pounds of cheese made.	Kinds of cheese.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	Number of pounds of butter made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.
			Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Average day's wages for a dairyman	Average day's wages for ordinary labor.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Total value of labor employed in the year.															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES—Continued.

INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY—Cont'd.			INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY.										INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES ONLY.		POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.									
															IF WATER-POWER IS USED.							IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.		
																	WHEELS.								
Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.	Number of pounds of butter made.	Number of pounds of cheese made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making butter.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making cheese.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of butter.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of cheese.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.	Number of pounds of condensed milk produced.	Value of condensed milk produced.	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

NOTES RELATIVE TO CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORIES.

COLUMNS 1 to 15 have reference to all factories of this class, and should be filled for every establishment enumerated.
COLUMNS 16 to 21 have reference to manufacturers of cheese only.
COLUMNS 22 to 27 have reference to manufacturers of butter only.
COLUMNS 28 to 38 have reference to those factories that manufacture both cheese and butter.
COLUMNS 39 and 40 have reference to manufacturers of condensed milk.

[7—344.]

Supervisor's Dist. No. 3
Enumeration Dist. No. 93

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

Received July 19, 1880.

FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS—CHEESE, BUTTER, AND CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

Products of Industry in Lewistown District, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Augustus Clemmer

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS.

	NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR. Number of hrs. in the ordinary day of labor. May to Novemb'r.	Novemb'r to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	MONTHS IN OPERATION. On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of runs of stone.	Estimated maximum capacity per day, in bushels.	Do you do custom work or make only for a market? If the former, what proportion of your product is custom grinding?	Is there an elevator connected with your establishment? If so, state capacity in bushels.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER-POWER IS USED. On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
1	Zimmerman, David	$ 2500	2	12			12	10	66⅔		120	12				3	100	three-fourths		*Fishing Creek		2	Turbine		200	24	1
2	Derr, John G.	2000	2	1			12	12	70		300	12				3	135	one-fifth		*Fishing Creek	16	2	Over-shot	4	17	22	2
3	Young, P. C.	2000	3	13			12	12	75		180	9			3	4	200			*Fishing Creek	22	2	Over-shot	4	16	60	3
4																											4
5																											5
6																											6

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS—Continued.

	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE—Continued. IF STEAM-POWER IS USED. Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	MATERIALS. Number of bushels of wheat.	Value.	Number of bushels of other grain.	Value.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials.	PRODUCTS. Number of barrels of wheat flour.	Number of barrels of rye flour.	Number of pounds of buckwheat flour.	Number of pounds of barley meal.	Number of pounds of corn meal.	Number of pounds of feed.	Number of pounds of hominy.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.	
	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	
1				10000	10000	5000	2500	100	12500	2000				270000 ~~260000~~	160000 ~~140000~~			20820	1
2				15000	15300	1400	750	400	~~16450~~	2800				376000 ~~350000~~	220,800			25000	2
3				15001	16500	500	250	250	~~17000~~	3000				28,000 ~~27000~~	216,888 ~~200000~~			20000	3
4																			4
5																			5
6																			6

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

	GENERAL INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO ALL FACTORIES NAMED ABOVE. NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	WAGES. Average day's wages for a dairymaid.	Average day's wages for ordinary labor.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Total value of labor employed in the year.	Date when manufacturing season opened.	Date when manufacturing season ended.	Average number of cows furnishing milk during the year 1879.	Average cost of milk, per 100 lbs., if bought at the factory.	Total number of pounds of milk used at the factory during the year.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY. Number of pounds of cheese made.	Kinds of cheese.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY. Number of pounds of butter made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
1																									1
2																									2
3																									3
4																									4
5																									5
6																									6

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES—Continued.

	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY—Cont'd. Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY. Number of pounds of butter made.	Number of pounds of cheese made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making butter.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making cheese.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of butter.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of cheese.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES ONLY. Number of pounds of condensed milk produced.	Value of condensed milk produced.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER-POWER IS USED. On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED. Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	
1																											1
2																											2
3																											3
4																											4
5																											5
6																											6

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
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POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

NOTES RELATIVE TO CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORIES.

COLUMNS 1 to 15 have reference to all factories of this class, and should be filled for every establishment enumerated.
COLUMNS 16 to 21 have reference to manufacturers of cheese only.
COLUMNS 22 to 27 have reference to manufacturers of butter only.
COLUMNS 28 to 38 have reference to those factories that manufacture both cheese and butter.
COLUMNS 39 and 40 have reference to manufacturers of condensed milk.

* Monocacy River

Supervisor's Dist. No. 3
Enumeration Dist. No. 91

Received July 19, 1880.

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS—CHEESE, BUTTER, AND CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

Products of Industry in Woodville District, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Chas. M. Condon

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.				Number of runs of stone.	Estimated maximum capacity per day, in bushels.	Do you do custom work or make only for a market? If the former, what proportion of your product is custom grinding?	Is there an elevator connected with your establishment? If so, state capacity in bushels.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.						
						NUMBER OF HRS. IN THE ORDINARY DAY OF LABOR.													IF WATER-POWER IS USED.					IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.		
			Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	May to Novemb'r.	Novemb'r to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.					On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS. Number.	WHEELS. Kind.	WHEELS. Breadth, in feet.	WHEELS. Revolutions per minute.	WHEELS. Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
(1) Dority Mozee	3600	3	3			12	12	1.00	.75	348	9		3		2	40	Custom	No	Linganore	17	2	Over Shot	4	54	10			
(2) Wilson Evan	1200	2	2			12	12	1.00	.50	150			12		2	25	Custom	No	Linganore	14	1	over Shot	4	20	8			
(3) Wilson A.B.	1200	"	"			12	12	1.00	.50				12		2	40	Custom	No	Bush Creek	22	1	over Shot	3	20	8			
4																												
5																												
6																												

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS—Continued.

POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE—Continued. IF STEAM-POWER IS USED. Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	MATERIALS. Number of bushels of wheat.	Value.	Number of bushels of other grain.	Value.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials.	PRODUCTS. Number of barrels of wheat flour.	Number of barrels of rye flour.	Number of pounds of buckwheat flour.	Number of pounds of barley meal.	Number of pounds of corn meal.	Number of pounds of feed.	Number of pounds of hominy.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
1			3000	3600	8045	3,218	125.	6.843	650				6000	330			9645
2			400	425	1000	500	20.	945	90		3000		3000	3225	4000		1222
3			500	500	2500	1250	20.	1750	100		4000		20000	76000	1380		2200
4																	
5																	
6																	

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

GENERAL INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO ALL FACTORIES NAMED ABOVE. NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES.				Date when manufacturing season opened.	Date when manufacturing season ended.	Average number of cows furnishing milk during the year 1879.	Average cost of milk per 100 lbs., if bought at the factory.	Total number of pounds of milk used at the factory during the year.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY.						INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY.		
			Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Average day's wages for a dairyman.	Average day's wages for ordinary labor.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Total value of labor employed in the year.						Number of pounds of cheese made.	Kinds of cheese.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	Number of pounds of butter made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1																							
2																							
3																							
4																							
5																							
6																							

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES—Continued.

INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY—Cont'd. Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY. Number of pounds of butter made.	Number of pounds of cheese made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making butter.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making cheese.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of butter.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of cheese.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES ONLY. Number of pounds of condensed milk produced.	Value of condensed milk produced.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER-POWER IS USED. On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS. Number.	WHEELS. Kind.	WHEELS. Breadth, in feet.	WHEELS. Revolutions per minute.	WHEELS. Horse-power.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED. Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
1																									
2																									
3																									
4																									
5																									
6																									

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

NOTES RELATIVE TO CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORIES.

COLUMNS 1 to 15 have reference to all factories of this class, and should be filled for every establishment enumerated.
COLUMNS 16 to 21 have reference to manufacturers of cheese only.
COLUMNS 22 to 27 have reference to manufacturers of butter only.
COLUMNS 28 to 38 have reference to those factories that manufacture both cheese and butter.
COLUMNS 39 and 40 have reference to manufacturers of condensed milk.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 3
Enumeration Dist. No. 89

601 2

[7—344.]

Received July 26, 1880.

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS—CHEESE, BUTTER, AND CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

Products of Industry in Jackson (16th) Election Dist., in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

George W. Wachtel, Enumerator

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.				Number of runs of stone.	Estimated maximum capacity per day, in bushels.	Do you do custom work or make only for a market? If the former, what proportion of your product is custom grinding?	Is there an elevator connected with your establishment? If so, state capacity in bushels.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.						
						NUMBER OF HRS. IN THE ORDINARY DAY OF LABOR.													IF WATER-POWER IS USED.						
			Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	May to Novemb'r.	Novemb'r to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.					On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
Brady, Joshua H.	1800.	X	X			12	12	[illegible]	[illegible]		6	3	1	2	4	45	Custom only	150 Bus	Little Hunting Creek to Middletown and to Potomac R.	2:0	1	Overshot	2½	5	20	1
Rauf, Josiah	6000.	1	1			12	9	1.25	75	$80.	2	3	3	4	3	75	Custom only	200 Bus	Flows into Middle Creek	19	1	Overshot	6	8	10	2
																										3
																										4
																										5
																										6

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS—Continued.

POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE—Continued. IF STEAM-POWER IS USED. Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	MATERIALS. Number of bushels of wheat.	Value.	Number of bushels of other grain.	Value.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials.	PRODUCTS. Number of barrels of wheat flour.	Number of barrels of rye flour.	Number of pounds of buckwheat flour.	Number of pounds of barley meal.	Number of pounds of corn meal.	Number of pounds of feed.	Number of pounds of hominy.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.	
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	
			800	1000	500	250.	5.	1255	160				25000.	12200 7500			15000.	1
			5000.	6000.	2000.	800.	25.	6825	1000				10[illegible]000 [illegible]	7400 12500.			750 7600	2
																		3
																		4
																		5
																		6

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

GENERAL INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO ALL FACTORIES NAMED ABOVE. NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES.				Date when manufacturing season opened.	Date when manufacturing season ended.	Average number of cows furnishing milk during the year 1879.	Average cost of milk per 100 lbs., if bought at the factory.	Total number of pounds of milk used at the factory during the year.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY.						INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY.		
			Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Average day's wages for a dairyman.	Average day's wages for ordinary labor.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Total value of labor employed in the year.						Number of pounds of cheese made.	Kinds of cheese.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	Number of pounds of butter made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES—Continued.

INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY—Cont'd. Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY. Number of pounds of butter made.	Number of pounds of cheese made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making butter.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making cheese.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of butter.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of cheese.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES ONLY. Number of pounds of condensed milk produced.	Value of condensed milk produced.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER-POWER IS USED. On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED. Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market,
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

NOTES RELATIVE TO CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORIES.

COLUMNS 1 to 15 have reference to all factories of this class, and should be filled for every establishment enumerated.
COLUMNS 16 to 21 have reference to manufacturers of cheese only.
COLUMNS 22 to 27 have reference to manufacturers of butter only.
COLUMNS 28 to 38 have reference to those factories that manufacture both cheese and butter.
COLUMNS 39 and 40 have reference to manufacturers of condensed milk.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 3
Enumeration Dist. No. 88

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS—CHEESE, BUTTER, AND CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

Products of Industry in Mechanicstown Dist., in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

John Lauders

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS.

	NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED: Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR: Number of hrs. in the ordinary day of labor, May to November.	Number of hrs. in the ordinary day of labor, November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	MONTHS IN OPERATION: On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of runs of stone.	Estimated maximum capacity per day, in bushels.	Do you do custom work or make only for a portion of your product; if the former, what proportion of your product is custom grinding?	Is there an elevator connected with your establishment? If so, state capacity in bushels.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER-POWER IS USED: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1	Hoover Geo. A.	3000	1	1			12	12	.75		200	12				2	70	half		* own's st.	8	1	overshot	8	10	12
2	Eicholtz Henry	6000	X	X			12	12	1.00			12				2	50	half		* Hunting Cr.	10	1	overshot	6	10	12
3																										
4	Kunkle J. B.	8000	X	X			14	14	1.00			6		6		2	100			** Little Hunting	22	1	overshot	4	15	20
5	D. C. Martin	6000	1	X			15	15	1.00		200	12				2	100	half		* Hunting Cr.	18	1	overshot	4	10	15
6	Jones John	8000	2	X			12	12	1.00	.75	300	12				3	200	half		* own's Cr.	14	1	overshot	5	14	25

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS—Continued.

	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE—Continued. IF STEAM-POWER IS USED: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	MATERIALS: Number of bushels of wheat.	Value.	Number of bushels of other grain.	Value.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials.	PRODUCTS: Number of barrels of wheat flour.	Number of barrels of rye flour.	Number of pounds of buckwheat flour.	Number of pounds of barley meal.	Number of pounds of corn meal.	Number of pounds of feed.	Number of pounds of hominy.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.	
	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	
1				12000	14400	100	50	605	15055	2100	7+			5400 100	147000 147000	12 of ft		16945	1
2				2400	3000	3000	1500	45	4545	600 ~~300~~				162000 12000	48000 ~~12000~~			5260	2
3				2500	3000	6500	2900	50	5930	620 ~~220~~				33700 20000	50000 ~~40000~~			6500	3
4				5000	6000	3500	1800	240	8040	1050		700		188000 ~~12500~~	500000 ~~40000~~			9300	4
5																			5
6				10000	12000	4000	2400	380	14780	2200		3000		180000 ~~30000~~	160000 ~~40000~~			17500	6

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

GENERAL INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO ALL FACTORIES NAMED ABOVE.

	NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	WAGES: Average day's wages for a dairyman.	Average day's wages for ordinary labor.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Total value of labor employed in the year.	Date when manufacturing season opened.	Date when manufacturing season ended.	Average number of cows furnishing milk during the year 1879.	Average cost of milk per 100 lbs., if bought at the factory.	Total number of pounds of milk used at the factory during the year.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1															
2															
3															
4															
5															
6															

INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY: Number of pounds of cheese made. | Kinds of cheese. | Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced. | Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season. | Price per 100 pounds paid for making. | Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.

INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY: Number of pounds of butter made. | Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced. | Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES—Continued.

	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY—Cont'd. Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY: Number of pounds of butter made.	Number of pounds of cheese made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making butter.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making cheese.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of butter.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of cheese.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES ONLY: Number of pounds of condensed milk produced.	Value of condensed milk produced.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER-POWER IS USED: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	
1																											1
2																											2
3																											3
4																											4
5																											5
6																											6

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

NOTES RELATIVE TO CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORIES.

COLUMNS 1 to 15 have reference to all factories of this class, and should be filled for every establishment enumerated.
COLUMNS 16 to 21 have reference to manufacturers of cheese only.
COLUMNS 22 to 27 have reference to manufacturers of butter only.
COLUMNS 28 to 38 have reference to those factories that manufacture both cheese and butter.
COLUMNS 39 and 40 have reference to manufacturers of condensed milk.

* Monocacy
** Hunting Creek

Supervisor's Dist. No. 3
Enumeration Dist. No. 88

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS—CHEESE, BUTTER, AND CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

Products of Industry in Mechanicstown Dist., in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

John Landers

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR. NUMBER OF HRS. IN THE ORDINARY DAY OF LABOR, May to Novemb'r.	Novemb'r to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	MONTHS IN OPERATION. On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of runs of stone.	Estimated maximum capacity per day, in bushels.	Do you do custom work or make only for a market? If the former, what proportion of your product is custom grinding?	Is there an elevator connected with your establishment? If so, state capacity in bushels.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER-POWER IS USED. On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
Hoover Geo A.	3000	1	1			12	12	.75		200	12				2	70	half		* owen's st.	8	1	overshot	8	10	12	1
Eicholtz Henry	6000	X	X			12	12	1.00			12				2	50	half		* Hunting Cr.	10	1	overshot	6	10	12	2
																											3
Kunkle J. B.	8000	X	X			12	12	1.00			6		6		2	100			** Little Hunting	22	1	overshot	4	15	20	4
D. C. Martin	6000	1	X			15	15	1.00		200	12				2	100	half		* Hunting Cr.	18	1	overshot	4	10	15	5
Jones John	8000	2	2			12	12	1.00	.75	300	12				3	200	half		* Owen's Cr.	14	1	overshot	5	14	25	6

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS—Continued.

POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE—Continued. IF STEAM-POWER IS USED. Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	MATERIALS. Number of bushels of wheat.	Value.	Number of bushels of other grain.	Value.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials.	PRODUCTS. Number of barrels of wheat flour.	Number of barrels of rye flour.	Number of pounds of buckwheat flour.	Number of pounds of barley meal.	Number of pounds of corn meal.	Number of pounds of feed.	Number of pounds of hominy.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.	
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	
			12000	14400	100	50	605	15055	2100	7+			5400 ~~700~~	147000 ~~14700~~	14 bbl		16945	1
			2400	3000	3000	1500	45	4545	600 ~~800~~				162000 ~~12000~~	48000 ~~1600~~			5260	2
			2500	3000	6500	2900	50	5930	620 ~~820~~				351000 ~~26000~~	50000 ~~1400~~			6500	3
			5000	6000	3500	1800	240	8040	1050		700		189000 ~~12500~~	84000 ~~12000~~			9300	4
																		5
			10000	12000	4000	2400	380	14780	2200		3000		54000 ~~7200~~	16000 ~~1600~~			17500	6

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

GENERAL INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO ALL FACTORIES NAMED ABOVE.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	WAGES. Average day's wages for a dairyman.	Average day's wages for ordinary labor.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Total value of labor employed in the year.	Date when manufacturing season opened.	Date when manufacturing season ended.	Average number of cows furnishing milk during the year 1879.	Average cost of milk per 100 lbs., if bought at the factory.	Total number of pounds of milk used at the factory during the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY.

Number of pounds of cheese made.	Kinds of cheese.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.
16	17	18	19	20	21

INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY.

Number of pounds of butter made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.
22	23	24

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES—Continued.

INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY—Cont'd.

Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.
25	26	27

INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY.

Number of pounds of butter made.	Number of pounds of cheese made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making butter.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making cheese.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of butter.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of cheese.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38

INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES ONLY.

Number of pounds of condensed milk produced.	Value of condensed milk produced.
39	40

POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.

IF WATER-POWER IS USED. On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED. Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	
										1
										2
										3
										4
										5
										6

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

NOTES RELATIVE TO CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORIES.

COLUMNS 1 to 15 have reference to all factories of this class, and should be filled for every establishment enumerated.
COLUMNS 16 to 21 have reference to manufacturers of cheese only.
COLUMNS 22 to 27 have reference to manufacturers of butter only.
COLUMNS 28 to 38 have reference to those factories that manufacture both cheese and butter.
COLUMNS 39 and 40 have reference to manufacturers of condensed milk.

* Monocacy
** Hunting Creek

Supervisor's Dist. No. 3
Enumeration Dist. No. 87

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

Recd July 26 1880

FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS—CHEESE, BUTTER, AND CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

Products of Industry in Jefferson, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Charles H. Marriott.

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR. NUMBER OF HRS. IN THE ORDINARY DAY OF LABOR. May to Novemb'r.	Novemb'r to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	MONTHS IN OPERATION. On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of runs of stone.	Estimated maximum capacity per day, in bushels.	Do you do custom work or make only for a market? If the former, what is the source of your profit; is custom grinding?	Is there an elevator connected with your establishment? If so, state capacity in bushels.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER-POWER IS USED. On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Baker, Edward	4500	6	4			12	12	1.75	.75	330	12				4	150	Market & Custom ½	yes 1000	Catoctin creek	10	½	Turbine	2		10
Lewis, Basil	3500	5				12	12				12				2	100	Market & Custom ½	No	Catoctin creek	23	1	Overshot	3	6	10
Shafer, John	800	1				10	10				12				1	60	Custom	yes 160	Canada Run	24	1	Overshot	3½		14
Bigg, Milton	1000	2	2			12	10	1.75	1.00	400	10			2	3	150	½	No	Catoctin creek	8	1	Turbine	35in	100	18

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS—Continued.

POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE—Continued. IF STEAM-POWER IS USED. Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	MATERIALS. Number of bushels of wheat.	Value.	Number of bushels of other grain.	Value.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials.	PRODUCTS. Number of barrels of wheat flour.	Number of barrels of rye flour.	Number of pounds of buckwheat flour.	Number of pounds of barley meal.	Number of pounds of corn meal.	Number of pounds of feed.	Number of pounds of hominy.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
			3000	3600	3000	1500	210	5310	600				162,000 ~~150,000~~	~~12,000~~ ~~10,000~~			6500
			6000	7500	3000	1500	120	9620 ~~9600~~	1200				157,500 ~~2,500~~	9,000 ~~3,000~~	2500		10910
					3000	1500	20	~~1520~~ 1500					162,000 ~~2,000~~	~~4,000~~			1800
			~~3000~~	4200	2600	1500	50	5750	600				135,000 ~~2,000~~	12,000 ~~5,000~~			6800

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

GENERAL INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO ALL FACTORIES NAMED ABOVE.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	WAGES. Average day's wages for a dairyman.	Average day's wages for ordinary labor.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Total value of labor employed in the year.	Date when manufacturing season opened.	Date when manufacturing season ended.	Average number of cows furnishing milk during the year 1879.	Average cost of milk per 100 lbs., if bought at the factory.	Total number of pounds of milk used at the factory during the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY.

Number of pounds of cheese made.	Kinds of cheese.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.
16	17	18	19	20	21

INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY.

Number of pounds of butter made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.
22	23	24

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES—Continued.

INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY—Cont'd.

Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.
25	26	27

INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY.

Number of pounds of butter made.	Number of pounds of cheese made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making butter.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making cheese.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of butter.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of cheese.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38

INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES ONLY.

Number of pounds of condensed milk produced.	Value of condensed milk produced.
39	40

POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.

IF WATER-POWER IS USED. On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED. Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

NOTES RELATIVE TO CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORIES.

COLUMNS 1 to 15 have reference to all factories of this class, and should be filled for every establishment enumerated.
COLUMNS 16 to 21 have reference to manufacturers of cheese only.
COLUMNS 22 to 27 have reference to manufacturers of butter only.
COLUMNS 28 to 38 have reference to those factories that manufacture both cheese and butter.
COLUMNS 39 and 40 have reference to manufacturers of condensed milk.

[7–322.]

Supervisor's Dist. No. 3
Enumeration Dist. No. 86

53

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

Recd July 26 1880

FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS—CHEESE, BUTTER, AND CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

Products of Industry in Mount Pleasant, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

William H. Lease

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS.

	NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR. NUMBER OF HRS. IN THE ORDINARY DAY OF LABOR. May to Novemb'r.	Novemb'r to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	MONTHS IN OPERATION. On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of runs of stone.	Estimated maximum capacity per day, in bushels.	Do you do custom work or make only for a market? If the former, what proportion of your product is custom grinding?	Is there an elevator connected with your establishment? If so, state capacity in bushels.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER-POWER IS USED. On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
1	Shank, John W	2000	1	1			12	12		.90	125.00	12				2	100	½ Custom	✓	Fountain Rock	12	1	Overshot	10	20	10	1
2	Shriner, C. A.	14000	2	2			12	12	1.00	.90	600.00	12				4	300	⅙ Custom	✓	Israels Creek	16	2	Overshot	7	8	25	2
3	Dromeburg, John T	1500	1	1			10	12	1.00	.75				12		2	40	⅘ Custom	✓	Grape Creek	14	1	Overshot	3½	8	8	3
4	Murphy, Joseph	1500	1	1			12	9	1.00	.50	50.	12				1	70	all Custom	✓	Israels Creek	6	2	Turbin	1½	300	8	4
5	Boyer, Peter	2000	1	1			12	10	1.00	.75	200	12				2	60	all Custom	✓	Linganore	8	1	Undershot	8	15	12	5
6	Cramer, John P	1200	2	1			12	10	1.00	.75	100	12				2	50	all Custom	✓	Linganore	8	1	Undershot	8	16	16	6

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS—Continued.

	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE Continued. IF STEAM-POWER IS USED. Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	MATERIALS. Number of bushels of wheat.	Value.	Number of bushels of other grain.	Value.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials.	PRODUCTS. Number of barrels of wheat flour.	Number of barrels of rye flour.	Number of pounds of buckwheat flour.	Number of pounds of barley meal.	Number of pounds of corn meal.	Number of pounds of feed.	Number of pounds of hominy.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.	
	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	
1				7000	8000	2000	1000	50	9050	1600				10800 ~~7200~~	11600 ~~9600~~			10.200	1
2				20000	25000	5000	2500	100	27600	5000	7			26400 ~~11000~~	35000 ~~5000~~	3000		33.600	2
3				500	600	1000	500	25	1125	120				5280 ~~600~~	12000 ~~2000~~			1.300	3
4						1000	500	20	520					1600	4000			700	4
5				300	400	3000	1500	25	1925	66	16	1200		16800 ~~4000~~	12600 ~~8000~~	3000		2325	5
6				200	250	1500	750	12	1012	45	10	4000		6930 ~~2000~~	6650 ~~2000~~	4.000		1550	6

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

	GENERAL INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO ALL FACTORIES NAMED ABOVE. NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	WAGES. Average day's wages for a dairyman.	Average day's wages for ordinary labor.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Total value of labor employed in the year.	Date when manufacturing season opened.	Date when manufacturing season ended.	Average number of cows furnishing milk during the year 1879.	Average cost of milk per 100 lbs., if bought at the factory.	Total number of pounds of milk used at the factory during the year.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY. Number of pounds of cheese made.	Kinds of cheese.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY. Number of pounds of butter made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
1																									1
2																									2
3																									3
4																									4
5																									5
6																									6

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES—Continued.

	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY—Cont'd. Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY. Number of pounds of butter made.	Number of pounds of cheese made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making butter.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making cheese.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of butter.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of cheese.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES ONLY. Number of pounds of condensed milk produced.	Value of condensed milk produced.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER-POWER IS USED. On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED. Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	
1																											1
2																											2
3																											3
4																											4
5																											5
6																											6

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

NOTES RELATIVE TO CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORIES.

COLUMNS 1 to 15 have reference to all factories of this class, and should be filled for every establishment enumerated.
COLUMNS 16 to 21 have reference to manufacturers of cheese only.
COLUMNS 22 to 27 have reference to manufacturers of butter only.
COLUMNS 28 to 38 have reference to those factories that manufacture both cheese and butter.
COLUMNS 39 and 40 have reference to manufacturers of condensed milk.

[7–344.]

Supervisor's Dist. No. 9
Enumeration Dist. No. 85

(4)

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

Received July 19, 1880.

FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS—CHEESE, BUTTER, AND CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

Products of Industry in Petersville (12th Election District), in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Andrew J Burns

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS.

	NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR. NUMBER OF HRS. IN THE ORDINARY DAY OF LABOR. May to Novemb'r.	Novemb'r to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	MONTHS IN OPERATION. On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of runs of stone.	Estimated maximum capacity per day, in bushels.	Do you do custom work or make only for a market? If the former, what proportion of your product is custom grinding?	Is there an elevator connected with your establishment? If so, state capacity in bushels.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER-POWER IS USED. On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
1	Fink Milland	1500	*	*			10	4						6	6	2	50	all Custom		Rocky Run Gunpowder Catoctin	11	1	overshot	3	20	24	✓ 2
2																											3
3																											4
4																											5
5																											6
6																											

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS—Continued.

	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE—Continued. IF STEAM-POWER IS USED. Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	MATERIALS. Number of bushels of wheat.	Value.	Number of bushels of other grain.	Value.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials.	PRODUCTS. Number of barrels of wheat flour.	Number of barrels of rye flour.	Number of pounds of buckwheat flour.	Number of pounds of barley meal.	Number of pounds of corn meal.	Number of pounds of feed.	Number of pounds of hominy.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.	
	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	
1						1500	1600	5	1605	✓				1[illegible]2600	2000 ~~2[illegible]~~	3000		1760	1
2																			2
3																			3
4																			4
5																			5
6																			6

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

	GENERAL INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO ALL FACTORIES NAMED ABOVE. NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	WAGES. Average day's wages for a dairyman.	Average day's wages for ordinary labor.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Total value of labor employed in the year.	Date when manufacturing season opened.	Date when manufacturing season ended.	Average number of cows furnishing milk during the year 1879.	Average cost of milk per 100 lbs., if bought at the factory.	Total number of pounds of milk used at the factory during the year.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY. Number of pounds of cheese made.	Kinds of cheese.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY. Number of pounds of butter made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1																								1
2																								2
3																								3
4																								4
5																								5
6																								6

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES—Continued.

	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY—Cont'd. Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY. Number of pounds of butter made.	Number of pounds of cheese made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making butter.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making cheese.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of butter.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of cheese.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES ONLY. Number of pounds of condensed milk produced.	Value of condensed milk produced.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER-POWER IS USED. On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED. Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	
1																											1
2																											2
3																											3
4																											4
5																											5
6																											6

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

NOTES RELATIVE TO CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORIES.

COLUMNS 1 to 15 have reference to all factories of this class, and should be filled for every establishment enumerated.
COLUMNS 16 to 21 have reference to manufacturers of cheese only.
COLUMNS 22 to 27 have reference to manufacturers of butter only.
COLUMNS 28 to 38 have reference to those factories that manufacture both cheese and butter.
COLUMNS 39 and 40 have reference to manufacturers of condensed milk.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 3rd
Enumeration Dist. No. 84th

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

Received July 19, 1880.

FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS—CHEESE, BUTTER, AND CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

Products of Industry in Petersville (P.O.) Elec. 2, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

William A. Gardner

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR. NUMBER OF HRS. IN THE ORDINARY DAY OF LABOR. May to Novemb'r.	Novemb'r to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	MONTHS IN OPERATION. On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of runs of stone.	Estimated maximum capacity per day, in bushels.	Do you do custom work or make only for a market? If the former, what proportion of your product is custom grinding?	Is there an elevator connected with your establishment? If so, state capacity in bushels.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER-POWER IS USED. On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1 Steiner & Sons	5000	3	2			12	~~15~~	1.00		600	12				5	100	2/3		Catoctin	12	3	overshot	9	20	15
2 Gordon, Menner & Co	6000	3	2			12	8	1.00	50	348		9		3	5	130	1/3		C&O Canal	7	2	Turbine	9	56	30
3																									
4																									
5																									
6																									

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS—Continued.

POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE—Continued. IF STEAM-POWER IS USED. Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	MATERIALS. Number of bushels of wheat.	Value.	Number of bushels of other grain.	Value.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials.	PRODUCTS. Number of barrels of wheat flour.	Number of barrels of rye flour.	Number of pounds of buckwheat flour.	Number of pounds of barley meal.	Number of pounds of corn meal.	Number of pounds of feed.	Number of pounds of hominy.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
1			6000	7000	3000	1500	100	~~8~~600	1300	25			~~1442~~ 500 50000	~~80~~ 60000	10800		19375
2			30000	~~34~~500	1600	~~8~~40	1000	~~36~~340	7000				88000	~~400~~ 3000 400000			42380
3																	
4																	
5																	
6																	

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

GENERAL INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO ALL FACTORIES NAMED ABOVE. NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	WAGES. Average day's wages for a dairyman.	Average day's wages for ordinary labor.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Total value of labor employed in the year.	Date when manufacturing season opened.	Date when manufacturing season ended.	Average number of cows furnishing milk during the year 1879.	Average cost of milk per 100 lbs., if bought at the factory.	Total number of pounds of milk used at the factory during the year.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY. Number of pounds of cheese made.	Kinds of cheese.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY. Number of pounds of butter made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1																							
2																							
3																							
4																							
5																							
6																							

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES—Continued.

INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY—Cont'd. Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY. Number of pounds of butter made.	Number of pounds of cheese made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making butter.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making cheese.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of butter.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of cheese.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES ONLY. Number of pounds of condensed milk produced.	Value of condensed milk produced.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER-POWER IS USED. On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED. Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
1																									
2																									
3																									
4																									
5																									
6																									

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

NOTES RELATIVE TO CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORIES.

COLUMNS 1 to 15 have reference to all factories of this class, and should be filled for every establishment enumerated.
COLUMNS 16 to 21 have reference to manufacturers of cheese only.
COLUMNS 22 to 27 have reference to manufacturers of butter only.
COLUMNS 28 to 38 have reference to those factories that manufacture both cheese and butter.
COLUMNS 39 and 40 have reference to manufacturers of condensed milk.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 3rd
Enumeration Dist. No. 85th

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

Recd July 26 1880

FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS—CHEESE, BUTTER, AND CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

Products of Industry in Woodsboro Dist, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

George W. Anders

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.				Number of runs of stone.	Estimated maximum capacity per day, in bushels.	Do you do custom work or make only for a market? If the former, what proportion of your product is custom grinding?	Is there an elevator connected with your establishment? If so, state capacity in bushels.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.					
						NUMBER OF HRS. IN THE ORDINARY DAY OF LABOR.													IF WATER-POWER IS USED.					
																					WHEELS.			
			Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	May to Novemb'r.	Novemb'r to May	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.					On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Anders, C. B	6000	3	3			12 24	12 24	75	60	694	12				5	450	Market	60 Bbls per hour	Double P. Creek	9	25	Turbine	4/35	725	70
Ruby, Milton	3200	1	1			6 8	6 8	75	50	10			6	6	3	25	Custom	15	Cocalo Creek	10	1	Turbine	2½	180	12

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS—Continued.

POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE—Continued. IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.			MATERIALS.						PRODUCTS.								
Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	Number of bushels of wheat.	Value.	Number of bushels of other grain.	Value.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials.	Number of barrels of wheat flour.	Number of barrels of rye flour.	Number of pounds of buckwheat flour.	Number of pounds of barley meal.	Number of pounds of corn meal.	Number of pounds of feed.	Number of pounds of hominy.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
			75 000	75 00			1 50	76050	12000 15000				54.000 ~~60~~	1200.000 ~~1320.000~~ ~~1260~~ 1200 ~~42.000~~ 37800		732 ~~170~~ 170 ~~170 12~~	146.28 ~~127.80~~ ~~3065~~
			2700	27 00	1000	450	15	3165 ~~3465~~	540.								

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

GENERAL INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO ALL FACTORIES NAMED ABOVE.															INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY.						INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY.		
NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES.				Date when manufacturing season opened.	Date when manufacturing season ended.	Average number of cows furnishing milk during the year 1879.	Average cost of milk per 100 lbs., if bought at the factory.	Total number of pounds of milk used at the factory during the year.	Number of pounds of cheese made.	Kinds of cheese.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	Number of pounds of butter made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.
			Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Average day's wages for a dairyman.	Average day's wages for ordinary labor.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Total value of labor employed in the year.														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES—Continued.

INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY—Cont'd.			INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY.										INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES ONLY.		POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.									
															IF WATER-POWER IS USED.							IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.		
																	WHEELS.						
Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.	Number of pounds of butter made.	Number of pounds of cheese made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making butter.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making cheese.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of butter.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of cheese.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.	Number of pounds of condensed milk produced.	Value of condensed milk produced.	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

NOTES RELATIVE TO CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORIES.

COLUMNS 1 to 15 have reference to all factories of this class, and should be filled for every establishment enumerated.
COLUMNS 16 to 21 have reference to manufacturers of cheese only.
COLUMNS 22 to 27 have reference to manufacturers of butter only.
COLUMNS 28 to 38 have reference to those factories that manufacture both cheese and butter.
COLUMNS 39 and 40 have reference to manufacturers of condensed milk.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 3
Enumeration Dist. No. 81

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS—CHEESE, BUTTER, AND CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

Products of Industry in New Market District, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

John T. P. Mount

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.				Number of runs of stone.	Estimated maximum capacity per day, in bushels.	Do you do custom work or make only for a market? If the former, what proportion of your product is custom grinding?	Is there an elevator connected with your establishment? If so, state capacity in bushels.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.					
																			IF WATER-POWER IS USED.					IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.
																					WHEELS.			
			Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	NUMBER OF HRS. IN THE ORDINARY DAY OF LABOR. May to Novemb'r.	NUMBER OF HRS. IN THE ORDINARY DAY OF LABOR. Novemb'r to May.	Average day's wages for skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.					On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Shearer John L	25000	10	8			12	10	$1.00	50/100	$3000	12				5	500	Market		*Bush Creek	15	2	Overshot	10	12	10
McComas Isaac S	$2000	3	2		1	12	10	$1.	50/100	$150	12				3	100	Market		*Bush Creek	9½	1	Overshot	9	12	10

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS—Continued.

POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE—Continued. IF STEAM-POWER IS USED. Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	MATERIALS. Number of bushels of wheat.	Value.	Number of bushels of other grain.	Value.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials.	PRODUCTS. Number of barrels of wheat flour.	Number of barrels of rye flour.	Number of pounds of buckwheat flour.	Number of pounds of barley meal.	Number of pounds of corn meal.	Number of pounds of feed.	Number of pounds of hominy.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
1	1	25	75000	~~$100.000~~	5000	~~$4.000~~	~~$160~~ 170	~~$104.500.~~ $116.000	~~16666~~ ~~15000~~	200			50000	~~1166620~~ ~~105000~~		$885.	~~$117.297.~~ ~~$116.000~~
2			7000	$8500	4000	$2.000	$260.	$10.760	1400	25	5000		150.000	17~~2.000~~	3000		$11.575
3																	
4																	
5																	
6																	

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

GENERAL INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO ALL FACTORIES NAMED ABOVE. NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	WAGES. Average day's wages for a dairyman.	Average day's wages for ordinary labor.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Total value of labor employed in the year.	Date when manufacturing season opened.	Date when manufacturing season ended.	Average number of cows furnishing milk during the year 1879.	Average cost of milk per 100 lbs., if bought at the factory.	Total number of pounds of milk used at the factory during the year.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY. Number of pounds of cheese made.	Kinds of cheese.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY. Number of pounds of butter made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES—Continued.

INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY—Cont'd. Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY. Number of pounds of butter made.	Number of pounds of cheese made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making butter.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making cheese.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of butter.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of cheese.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES ONLY. Number of pounds of condensed milk produced.	Value of condensed milk produced.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER-POWER IS USED. On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED. Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

*Flows into the Monocacy,

NOTES RELATIVE TO CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORIES.

COLUMNS 1 to 15 have reference to all factories of this class, and should be filled for every establishment enumerated.
COLUMNS 16 to 21 have reference to manufacturers of cheese only.
COLUMNS 22 to 27 have reference to manufacturers of butter only.
COLUMNS 28 to 38 have reference to those factories that manufacture both cheese and butter.
COLUMNS 39 and 40 have reference to manufacturers of condensed milk.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 3
Enumeration Dist. No. 80

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

Received August 6, 80.

FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS—CHEESE, BUTTER, AND CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

Products of Industry in New Market Dist., in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

P. Milton Hammond.

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS.

	NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR. NUMBER OF HRS. IN THE ORDINARY DAY OF LABOR. May to Novemb'r.	Novemb'r to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	MONTHS IN OPERATION. On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of runs of stone.	Estimated maximum capacity per day, in bushels.	Do you do custom work or make only for a market? If the former, what proportion of your product is custom grinding?	Is there an elevator connected with your establishment? If so, state capacity in bushels.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER-POWER IS USED. On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
1	Keller, Jacob	$2500.	4	4			10	10				8			4	2	40	All Customs	1000	Linganore Bent Branch	18	1	Overshot	3	25	10	✓1
2	Hoke, William	5200	3	1			10	10	1.50	.50	26. 546	8		4		3	150	All Custom	1000	Linganore Bens Branch	4	2	Over Shot	8		15	✓2
3	Anders, Charles C.	27000.	4	4			12	12	$1.00	.50	$700	6	6			6	700	Market	30 bu. per hour	Linganore	15	3	Over Shot	12	8	80	✓3
4																											4
5																											5
6																											6

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS—Continued.

	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE—Continued. IF STEAM-POWER IS USED. Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	MATERIALS. Number of bushels of wheat.	Value.	Number of bushels of other grain.	Value.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials.	PRODUCTS. Number of barrels of wheat flour.	Number of barrels of rye flour.	Number of pounds of buckwheat flour.	Number of pounds of barley meal.	Number of pounds of corn meal.	Number of pounds of feed.	Number of pounds of hominy.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.	
	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	
1				1500	$1950	3400	$1260	$75	$3285	300	10	3000		160,000 ~~20000~~	30,000 ~~12700~~	5600	25	$4807	1
2				300	360 ~~375~~	500	280	$12	652	60				20800	12700			735 2540 00	2
3				50,000	$65000.			$200	$65200	12000					~~8400000~~ ~~510000~~		$	$92607	3
4																			4
5																			5
6																			6

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

GENERAL INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO ALL FACTORIES NAMED ABOVE.

	NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	WAGES. Average day's wages for a dairyman.	Average day's wages for ordinary labor.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Total value of labor employed in the year.	Date when manufacturing season opened.	Date when manufacturing season ended.	Average number of cows furnishing milk during the year 1879.	Average cost of milk per 100 lbs., if bought at the factory.	Total number of pounds of milk used at the factory during the year.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1															
2															
3															
4															
5															
6															

INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY.

	Number of pounds of cheese made.	Kinds of cheese.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.
	16	17	18	19	20	21
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						

INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY.

	Number of pounds of butter made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.
	22	23	24
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES—Continued.

INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY—Cont'd.

	Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.
	25	26	27
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			

INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY.

	Number of pounds of butter made.	Number of pounds of cheese made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making butter.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making cheese.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of butter.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of cheese.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.
	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											

INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES ONLY.

	Number of pounds of condensed milk produced.	Value of condensed milk produced.
	39	40
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		

POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.

	IF WATER-POWER IS USED. On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED. Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	
	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	
1											1
2											2
3											3
4										—	4
5											5
6											6

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto. The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

NOTES RELATIVE TO CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORIES.

COLUMNS 1 to 15 have reference to all factories of this class, and should be filled for every establishment enumerated.
COLUMNS 16 to 21 have reference to manufacturers of cheese only.
COLUMNS 22 to 27 have reference to manufacturers of butter only.
COLUMNS 28 to 38 have reference to those factories that manufacture both cheese and butter.
COLUMNS 39 and 40 have reference to manufacturers of condensed milk.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 3
Enumeration Dist. No. 79

[7–344.]

Received July 19, 1880.

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS—CHEESE, BUTTER, AND CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

Products of Industry in Liberty District, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Alonzo Benner

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS.

	NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR. NUMBER OF HRS. IN THE ORDINARY DAY OF LABOR. May to Novemb'r.	Novemb'r to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	MONTHS IN OPERATION. On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of runs of stone.	Estimated maximum capacity per day, in bushels.	Do you do custom work or make only for a market? If the former, what proportion of your product is custom grinding?	Is there an elevator connected with your establishment? If so, state capacity in bushels.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER-POWER IS USED. On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
①	Hitaugh Edward	3000	1	1			8	12	1.00	1.50	40	12				2	15	3/4		Piney Creek & Linganore	24	1	Turbine	12	460	12	1
②	Rifsnider Samuel L.	4000	2	1			12	12	1.00	.50	150	12				2	50	1/2	125	Linganore Creek	12	1	Turbine	4	350	16	2
③	Valentine M. Olivia	2000	2	2			12	9	1.00	.50		12				2	25	3/4	100	Usreal	22	1	Overshot	3	8	15	3
4																											4
5																											5
6																											6

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS—Continued.

	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE—Continued. IF STEAM-POWER IS USED. Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	MATERIALS. Number of bushels of wheat.	Value.	Number of bushels of other grain.	Value.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials.	PRODUCTS. Number of barrels of wheat flour.	Number of barrels of rye flour.	Number of pounds of buckwheat flour.	Number of pounds of barley meal.	Number of pounds of corn meal.	Number of pounds of feed.	Number of pounds of hominy.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.	
	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	
1			12	500	650	3500	1750	10	2480	100				3000	16200	1200	10	3100	1
2			16	15000	17750	6000	3000	30	20780	3800					27000		150	27160	2
3			15	500	650	1000	500	5	1150	100		840			900	500		1375	3
4				I Certify that I have this day Completed the enumeration of the District assigned me. And that															4
5				the returns have been made duly and truthfully made in accordance with law, and my oath of															5
6				Office Dated June 23rd 1880														Alonzo Benner Enumerator	6

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

GENERAL INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO ALL FACTORIES NAMED ABOVE.

	NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	WAGES. Average day's wages for a dairyman.	Average day's wages for ordinary labor.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Total value of labor employed in the year.	Date when manufacturing season opened.	Date when manufacturing season ended.	Average number of cows furnishing milk during the year 1879.	Average cost of milk per 100 lbs., if bought at the factory.	Total number of pounds of milk used at the factory during the year.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY. Number of pounds of cheese made.	Kinds of cheese.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY. Number of pounds of butter made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
1																									1
2																									2
3																									3
4																									4
5																									5
6																									6

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES—Continued.

	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY—Cont'd. Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY. Number of pounds of butter made.	Number of pounds of cheese made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making butter.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making cheese.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of butter.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of cheese.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES ONLY. Number of pounds of condensed milk produced.	Value of condensed milk produced.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER-POWER IS USED. On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED. Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	
1																											1
2																											2
3																											3
4																											4
5																											5
6																											6

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
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The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

NOTES RELATIVE TO CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORIES.

COLUMNS 1 to 15 have reference to all factories of this class, and should be filled for every establishment enumerated.
COLUMNS 16 to 21 have reference to manufacturers of cheese only.
COLUMNS 22 to 27 have reference to manufacturers of butter only.
COLUMNS 28 to 38 have reference to those factories that manufacture both cheese and butter.
COLUMNS 39 and 40 have reference to manufacturers of condensed milk.

[7–344.]

Supervisor's Dist. No. 3
Enumeration Dist. No. 78

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

Recd July 26. 1880

FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS—CHEESE, BUTTER, AND CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

Products of Industry in Urbana, District, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Wm. H. Peters

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR. NUMBER OF HRS. IN THE ORDINARY DAY OF LABOR. May to Novemb'r.	Novemb'r to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	MONTHS IN OPERATION. On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of runs of stone.	Estimated maximum capacity per day, in bushels.	Do you do custom work or make only for a market? If the former, what proportion of your product is custom grinding?	Is there an elevator connected with your establishment? If so, state capacity in bushels.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER-POWER IS USED. On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
Darby, Edwin H.	2,000.	*	*			8	8					12			2	75	Custom		* Bennetts Creek	9	1	Turbine	3	60	10	1
Millard, C. A.	2,500.	2	1	2		10	10		1.00	240	12				2	100	Custom		Bennetts Creek	9	1	Turbine	3 2/12	60	15	2
Price, Lewis	4,000.	2				10	10						4	8	4	300	1/6 Custom		Bennetts Creek	14	2	Overshot	4	6	12	3
Kinna, Thomas	2,000.	1	1			10	8						6	6	2	60	Custom		* Bush Creek	12	1	Overshot	12	6	5	4
Zumbrill, J. H.	15,000.	3	3			10	10		1.00	900.	12				3	250	Market		Bush Creek	22	1	Overshot	6 1/2	9	30	5
Peters, Thomas	1500	*	*			12	12					12			2	100	Custom		Bennetts Creek	7	1	Turbine	3 1/2	30	15	6

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS—Continued.

POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE—Continued. IF STEAM-POWER IS USED. Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	MATERIALS. Number of bushels of wheat.	Value.	Number of bushels of other grain.	Value.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials.	PRODUCTS. Number of barrels of wheat flour.	Number of barrels of rye flour.	Number of pounds of buckwheat flour.	Number of pounds of barley meal.	Number of pounds of corn meal.	Number of pounds of feed.	Number of pounds of hominy.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.	
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	
			2000.	2,200.	2000	1100	18.	~~3218~~ ~~3562~~	400		500		~~100,000~~ ~~120,000~~	~~32,000~~ ~~44,000~~	1000	100	4486	1
			2000.	2,200.	2730	1262	100.	~~3563~~ 3630	400		840		140.400	~~30,000~~ ~~40,000~~		192.	~~4500~~ 5200	2
			3000	4000	2000	1400	10.	~~5400~~ 5410	800.				~~100,000~~ ~~120,000~~	~~40,000~~ ~~60,000~~			5600	3
			500	600	1000	200	10.	810	100				~~5,000~~ 7200	~~9000~~ 9000			890	4
			60.000	78,000			200	~~78,200~~ 78,200	15.000					~~60,000~~ ~~80,000~~			83.000	5
			200	240	1300	650	25	915 890	40		2500		~~60,000~~ 48,000	~~5200~~ 240	1000		986	6

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

GENERAL INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO ALL FACTORIES NAMED ABOVE.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	WAGES. Average day's wages for a dairyman.	Average day's wages for ordinary labor.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Total value of labor employed in the year.	Date when manufacturing season opened.	Date when manufacturing season ended.	Average number of cows furnishing milk during the year 1879.	Average cost of milk per 100 lbs., if bought at the factory.	Total number of pounds of milk used at the factory during the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1														
2														
3														
4														
5														
6														

INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY. INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY.

Number of pounds of cheese made.	Kinds of cheese.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	Number of pounds of butter made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES—Continued.

INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY—Cont'd. Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY. Number of pounds of butter made.	Number of pounds of cheese made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making butter.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making cheese.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of butter.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of cheese.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES ONLY. Number of pounds of condensed milk produced.	Value of condensed milk produced.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER-POWER IS USED. On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED. Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	
																										1
																										2
																										3
																										4
																										5
																										6

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
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POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

NOTES RELATIVE TO CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORIES.

COLUMNS 1 to 15 have reference to all factories of this class, and should be filled for every establishment enumerated.
COLUMNS 16 to 21 have reference to manufacturers of cheese only.
COLUMNS 22 to 27 have reference to manufacturers of butter only.
COLUMNS 28 to 38 have reference to those factories that manufacture both cheese and butter.
COLUMNS 39 and 40 have reference to manufacturers of condensed milk.

* Flow into Monocacy River

Supervisor's Dist. No. 3rd
Enumeration Dist. No. 77th

Recd. July 19, 1880

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS—CHEESE, BUTTER, AND CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

Products of Industry in Catoctin Dist., in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

M. A. E. Biser Enumerator

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS.

	NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR. NUMBER OF HRS. IN THE ORDINARY DAY OF LABOR. May to Novemb'r.	Novemb'r to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	MONTHS IN OPERATION. On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of runs of stone.	Estimated maximum capacity per day, in bushels.	Do you do custom work or make only for a market? If the former, what proportion of your product is custom grinding?	Is there an elevator connected with your establishment? If so, state capacity in bushels.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER-POWER IS USED. On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1	Biser Daniel	4000.00	2	2			14	14	.85		$500	12				2	100	a Custom		B. of Potomac	24	1	over Shot	4	3	50
2	Eckard Noah	4000.00	2	2			14	14	.85		$500	12				4	100	Custom		" " "	20	1	over Shot	4	3	40
3	Fort Bradley	3000.00	1	1			14	14	.85		$200	12				2	100	Custom		" " "	18	1	over Shot	4	4	30
4																										
5																										
6																										

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS—Continued.

	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE—Continued. IF STEAM-POWER IS USED. Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	MATERIALS. Number of bushels of wheat.	Value.	Number of bushels of other grain.	Value.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials.	PRODUCTS. Number of barrels of wheat flour.	Number of barrels of rye flour.	Number of pounds of buckwheat flour.	Number of pounds of barley meal.	Number of pounds of corn meal.	Number of pounds of feed.	Number of pounds of hominy.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.
	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
1				2000	2000.	2000	1000.	330	$3330.	400	10	1000	12000	93,000 ~~$500~~	32,000 ~~$200~~		400	5000.
2				2000	2000.	2000	1000.	325	$3325.	400	10	1000	12000	93,000 ~~$500~~	32,000 ~~$200~~		400	5000.
3				2500	2500.	500	250	175	$2925. ~~00~~	500				27,000 ~~$200~~	36,000 ~~$400~~		300	4000.
4																		
5																		
6																		

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

	GENERAL INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO ALL FACTORIES NAMED ABOVE. NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	WAGES. Average day's wages for a dairyman.	Average day's wages for ordinary labor.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Total value of labor employed in the year.	Date when manufacturing season opened.	Date when manufacturing season ended.	Average number of cows furnishing milk during the year 1879.	Average cost of milk per 100 lbs., if bought at the factory.	Total number of pounds of milk used at the factory during the year.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY. Number of pounds of cheese made.	Kinds of cheese.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY. Number of pounds of butter made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1																								
2																								
3																								
4																								
5																								
6																								

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES—Continued.

	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY—Cont'd. Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY. Number of pounds of butter made.	Number of pounds of cheese made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making butter.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making cheese.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of butter.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of cheese.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES ONLY. Number of pounds of condensed milk produced.	Value of condensed milk produced.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER-POWER IS USED. On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED. Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
1																										
2																										
3																										
4																										
5																										
6																										

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

NOTES RELATIVE TO CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORIES.

COLUMNS 1 to 15 have reference to all factories of this class, and should be filled for every establishment enumerated.
COLUMNS 16 to 21 have reference to manufacturers of cheese only.
COLUMNS 22 to 27 have reference to manufacturers of butter only.
COLUMNS 28 to 38 have reference to those factories that manufacture both cheese and butter.
COLUMNS 39 and 40 have reference to manufacturers of condensed milk.

Supervisor's Dist. No. Three
Enumeration Dist. No. Seventy six

[7–344.]

Received July 26, 1880.

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS—CHEESE, BUTTER, AND CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

Products of Industry in Emmitsburg District, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

David Agnew

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR: NUMBER OF HRS. IN THE ORDINARY DAY OF LABOR: May to Novemb'r.	Novemb'r to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	MONTHS IN OPERATION: On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of runs of stone.	Estimated maximum capacity per day, in bushels.	Do you do custom work or make only for a market? If the former, what proportion of your product is custom grinding?	Is there an elevator connected with your establishment? If so, state capacity in bushels.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER-POWER IS USED: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1 Smith Joseph	500.	2	2			12	12	1.	.50	520	10			2	3	60	40	No.	Toms Creek Middle Creek	16	2	Overshoot	6		15	1		
2 Unger John	300.	1	1			10	12	.75	.40		10			2	3	40	40	No.	Monocacy	6½	2	Turbine	2½	275	12			
3 Maxel Harry	2000	2	13			12	12	1.	.40	100	10			2	3	55	55	No	Toms Creek	7	2	Turbine	3		12			
4 Tambaugh Frederick	500.	2	2			12	12	.75	.37	100	10			2	2	50	40	No.	Toms Creek	11	1	Turbine	4		16			
5																												
6																												

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS—Continued.

POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE—Continued. IF STEAM-POWER IS USED: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	MATERIALS: Number of bushels of wheat.	Value.	Number of bushels of other grain.	Value.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials.	PRODUCTS: Number of barrels of wheat flour.	Number of barrels of rye flour.	Number of pounds of buckwheat flour.	Number of pounds of barley meal.	Number of pounds of corn meal.	Number of pounds of feed.	Number of pounds of hominy.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
1			6250	6250	11000	550	50	11800	1250		200000		400000	308500	600	200	15841
2			5000	5000	6000	3000	25	8025	1000	4	200			82000		100	8948
3			2500	3500	1881	2946	100	5546	500	1	2000		2360			105	6358
4			2400	2400	3600	1800	50	4250	500	2			19200	42000		30	3300
5																	
6																	

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

GENERAL INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO ALL FACTORIES NAMED ABOVE.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	WAGES: Average day's wages for a dairyman.	Average day's wages for ordinary labor.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Total value of labor employed in the year.	Date when manufacturing season opened.	Date when manufacturing season ended.	Average number of cows furnishing milk during the year 1879.	Average cost of milk per 100 lbs., if bought at the factory.	Total number of pounds of milk used at the factory during the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1														
2														
3														
4			25	2	6									
5					5									
6														

INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY.

Number of pounds of cheese made.	Kinds of cheese.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.
16	17	18	19	20	21

INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY.

Number of pounds of butter made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.
22	23	24

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES—Continued.

INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY—Cont'd.

Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.
25	26	27

INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY.

Number of pounds of butter made.	Number of pounds of cheese made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making butter.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making cheese.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of butter.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of cheese.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38

INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES ONLY.

Number of pounds of condensed milk produced.	Value of condensed milk produced.
39	40

POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.

IF WATER-POWER IS USED: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus; 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

NOTES RELATIVE TO CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORIES.

COLUMNS 1 to 15 have reference to all factories of this class, and should be filled for every establishment enumerated.
COLUMNS 16 to 21 have reference to manufacturers of cheese only.
COLUMNS 22 to 27 have reference to manufacturers of butter only.
COLUMNS 28 to 38 have reference to those factories that manufacture both cheese and butter.
COLUMNS 39 and 40 have reference to manufacturers of condensed milk.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 3d.
Enumeration Dist. No. 75 "

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

Received July 26, 1880.

FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS—CHEESE, BUTTER, AND CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

Products of Industry in Emmitsburg district, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Jno. J. Gelwicks

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR. NUMBER OF HRS. IN THE ORDINARY DAY OF LABOR. May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	MONTHS IN OPERATION. On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of runs of stone.	Estimated maximum capacity per day, in bushels.	Do you do custom work or make only for a market? If the former, what proportion of your product is custom grinding?	Is there an elevator connected with your establishment? If so, state capacity in bushels.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER-POWER IS USED. On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1 Hartman Daniel & Son.	8000.	1	1			12	9	1.50	.75	1300	9		3		2	30	Custom work only	no	Toms Creek	14	1	overshot	5	7	12
2																									
3																									
4																									
5																									
6																									

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS—Continued.

POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE—Continued. IF STEAM-POWER IS USED. Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	MATERIALS. Number of bushels of wheat.	Value.	Number of bushels of other grain.	Value.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials.	PRODUCTS. Number of barrels of wheat flour.	Number of barrels of rye flour.	Number of pounds of buckwheat flour.	Number of pounds of barley meal.	Number of pounds of corn meal.	Number of pounds of feed.	Number of pounds of hominy.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
			4680	4680	2080	1040	10.	8730	960	2	2800		108 ~~800~~ 4800	71 ~~360~~ 4200		30.	$7203.

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

GENERAL INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO ALL FACTORIES NAMED ABOVE. NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL, PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	WAGES. Average day's wages for a dairyman.	Average day's wages for ordinary labor.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Total value of labor employed in the year.	Date when manufacturing season opened.	Date when manufacturing season ended.	Average number of cows furnishing milk during the year 1879.	Average cost of milk per 100 lbs., if bought at the factory.	Total number of pounds of milk used at the factory during the year.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY. Number of pounds of cheese made.	Kinds of cheese.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY. Number of pounds of butter made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES—Continued.

INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY—Cont'd. Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY. Number of pounds of butter made.	Number of pounds of cheese made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making butter.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making cheese.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of butter.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of cheese.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES ONLY. Number of pounds of condensed milk produced.	Value of condensed milk produced.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER-POWER IS USED. On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED. Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

NOTES RELATIVE TO CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORIES.

COLUMNS 1 to 15 have reference to all factories of this class, and should be filled for every establishment enumerated.
COLUMNS 16 to 21 have reference to manufacturers of cheese only.
COLUMNS 22 to 27 have reference to manufacturers of butter only.
COLUMNS 28 to 38 have reference to those factories that manufacture both cheese and butter.
COLUMNS 39 and 40 have reference to manufacturers of condensed milk.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 3
Enumeration Dist. No. 74

(23)

Rec'd July 26 1880

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS—CHEESE, BUTTER, AND CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

Products of Industry in Election Dist No 4, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

John H. Gruber

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.					MONTHS IN OPERATION.				Number of runs of stone.	Estimated maximum capacity per day, in bushels.	Do you do custom work or make only for a market? If the former, what proportion of your product is custom grinding?	Is there an elevator connected with your establishment? If so, state capacity in bushels.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.						
																			IF WATER-POWER IS USED.						
																			On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS.				
																					Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.
			Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	NUMBER OF HRS. IN THE ORDINARY DAY OF LABOR. May to Novemb'r.	NUMBER OF HRS. IN THE ORDINARY DAY OF LABOR. Novemb'r to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
(1) Myers Wm H	2000	1	1			12 1/4	10	100	50	130	10			2	2	50	Custom		*Hunting Creek	10	1	Breast	4	10	20
(2) Black A A	4000	2	2			12 1/5	10	100	50	300	10			2	2	50	Custom	200	*" "	12	1	Overshot	4	12	20
(3) Martin Jeremiah	3000	2	2			12 1/4	12	100	50	175	9			3	2	75	Custom	100	*Owings Creek	11	1	Overshot	8	5	25
(4) Biggs Joshua	10.000	3	1/3			12 1/24	12 1/24	125	75	330	12				4	240	Merchant	500	*" "	13	2	Overshot	7	5	30
5																									
6																									

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS—Continued.

POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE—Continued. IF STEAM-POWER IS USED. Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	MATERIALS. Number of bushels of wheat.	Value.	Number of bushels of other grain.	Value.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials.	PRODUCTS. Number of barrels of wheat flour.	Number of barrels of rye flour.	Number of pounds of buckwheat flour.	Number of pounds of barley meal.	Number of pounds of corn meal.	Number of pounds of feed.	Number of pounds of hominy.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
1			1500	$ 1700	3000	1500	20	$ 3220 3020	300	10	300		144,000 ~~4400~~	41000 ~~168,120~~	400		$ 4158
2			3000	3300	3300	1600	10	4910 ~~4900~~	600	25	280		166,000 ~~5500~~	66000 ~~206,280~~	300		6000
3			500	505	2200	1250	15	1770	100				135,000 ~~45000~~	13125			2600
4			25000	27.000			25	27.525	4.3000					350,000 ~~318000~~			35,480
5																	
6																	

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

GENERAL INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO ALL FACTORIES NAMED ABOVE. NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	WAGES. Average day's wages for a dairyman.	Average day's wages for ordinary labor.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Total value of labor employed in the year.	Date when manufacturing season opened.	Date when manufacturing season ended.	Average number of cows furnishing milk during the year 1879.	Average cost of milk per 100 lbs., if bought at the factory.	Total number of pounds of milk used at the factory during the year.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY. Number of pounds of cheese made.	Kinds of cheese.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY. Number of pounds of butter made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1																							
2																							
3																							
4																							
5																							
6																							

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES—Continued.

INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY—Cont'd. Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY. Number of pounds of butter made.	Number of pounds of cheese made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making butter.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making cheese.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of butter.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of cheese.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES ONLY. Number of pounds of condensed milk produced.	Value of condensed milk produced.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER-POWER IS USED. On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED. Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
1																									
2																									
3																									
4																									
5																									
6																									

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

It flows into the Monocacy.

NOTES RELATIVE TO CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORIES.

COLUMNS 1 to 15 have reference to all factories of this class, and should be filled for every establishment enumerated.
COLUMNS 16 to 21 have reference to manufacturers of cheese only.
COLUMNS 22 to 27 have reference to manufacturers of butter only.
COLUMNS 28 to 38 have reference to those factories that manufacture both cheese and butter.
COLUMNS 39 and 40 have reference to manufacturers of condensed milk.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 3

Enumeration Dist. No. 73

Received July 19, 1880.

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS—CHEESE, BUTTER, AND CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

Products of Industry in Middletown, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

George W Ramsburg.

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS.

	NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR. NUMBER OF HRS. IN THE ORDINARY DAY OF LABOR. May to Novemb'r.	Novemb'r to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	MONTHS IN OPERATION. On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of runs of stone.	Estimated maximum capacity per day, in bushels.	Do you do custom work or make only for a market? If the former, what proportion of your product is custom grinding?	Is there an elevator connected with your establishment? If so, state capacity in bushels.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER-POWER IS USED. On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1	Miller & Son Daniel	5500	2	12			8	12	1.75	1.75	150	9			3	3	150	half	No	Little Catoctin	20	2	Overshot	5	25	25
2	Shook John A	4000	2	12			12	12	1.50		15	9			3	2	100	one third	No	Big Catoctin	10½	1	Overshot	5	12	14
3	Byers John H	1500	1	1			8	8	1			9			3	1	40	all	No	Little Catoctin	21	1	Overshot	2½	4	20
4																										
5																										
6																										

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS—Continued.

	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE—Continued. IF STEAM-POWER IS USED. Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	MATERIALS. Number of bushels of wheat.	Value.	Number of bushels of other grain.	Value.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials.	PRODUCTS. Number of barrels of wheat flour.	Number of barrels of rye flour.	Number of pounds of buckwheat flour.	Number of pounds of barley meal.	Number of pounds of corn meal.	Number of pounds of feed.	Number of pounds of hominy.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.
	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
1				10000	12500	2000	1000	9	$13509	2000				1000	100000			$16500
2				14000	17500	700	80	9	$17589	3000				1500	200000			$19770
3				800	1000	800	400	5	$1405	160				100	5000			$1890
4																		
5																		
6																		

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

	GENERAL INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO ALL FACTORIES NAMED ABOVE. NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	WAGES. Average day's wages for a dairyman.	Average day's wages for ordinary labor.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Total value of labor employed in the year.	Date when manufacturing season opened.	Date when manufacturing season ended.	Average number of cows furnishing milk during the year 1879.	Average cost of milk per 100 lbs., if bought at the factory.	Total number of pounds of milk used at the factory during the year.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY. Number of pounds of cheese made.	Kinds of cheese.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY. Number of pounds of butter made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1																								
2																								
3																								
4																								
5																								
6																								

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES—Continued.

	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY—Cont'd. Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY. Number of pounds of butter made.	Number of pounds of cheese made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making butter.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making cheese.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of butter.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of cheese.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES ONLY. Number of pounds of condensed milk produced.	Value of condensed milk produced.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER-POWER IS USED. On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED. Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
1																										
2																										
3																										
4																										
5																										
6																										

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

NOTES RELATIVE TO CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORIES.

COLUMNS 1 to 15 have reference to all factories of this class, and should be filled for every establishment enumerated.
COLUMNS 16 to 21 have reference to manufacturers of cheese only.
COLUMNS 22 to 27 have reference to manufacturers of butter only.
COLUMNS 28 to 38 have reference to those factories that manufacture both cheese and butter.
COLUMNS 39 and 40 have reference to manufacturers of condensed milk.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 3
Enumeration Dist. No. 72

(14)

[7–344.]

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS—CHEESE, BUTTER, AND CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

Products of Industry in Middletown, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

John H. T. Rudy

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR. NUMBER OF HRS. IN THE ORDINARY DAY OF LABOR. May to Novemb'r.	Novemb'r to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	MONTHS IN OPERATION. On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of runs of stone.	Estimated maximum capacity per day, in bushels.	Do you do custom work or make only for a market? If the former, what proportion of your product is custom grinding?	Is there an elevator connected with your establishment? If so, state capacity in bushels.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER-POWER IS USED. Water-power. On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
1 Samuel M. Spack	$8000	2	2			12	12	$1.50	50¢	$600	10		2		4	400	1/3 Custom	None	Catoctin	12	2	Overshot	9	16½	20	1
2 Rod. Stitely	$2000	1	1			8	8	$1.00	37½¢	$80	6		3	3	3	40	Custom	None	Nameless	20	2	Overshot	2⅔	4	10	2
3																										3
4																										4
5																										5
6																										6

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS—Continued.

POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE—Continued. IF STEAM-POWER IS USED. Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	MATERIALS. Number of bushels of wheat.	Value.	Number of bushels of other grain.	Value.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials.	PRODUCTS. Number of barrels of wheat flour.	Number of barrels of rye flour.	Number of pounds of buckwheat flour.	Number of pounds of barley meal.	Number of pounds of corn meal.	Number of pounds of feed.	Number of pounds of hominy.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.	
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	
			25000	$30000	4000	$1600	$10	$31610	5000	—	—	—	21[illegible]	358000 [illegible]	5000	—	$35600	1
			4000	$4400	6000	$2400	$5	$6805	800	—	200	—	[illegible]	68000 [illegible]	1000	—	$7845	2
																		3
																		4
																		5
																		6

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

GENERAL INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO ALL FACTORIES NAMED ABOVE. NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	WAGES. Average day's wages for a dairyman.	Average day's wages for ordinary labor.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Total value of labor employed in the year.	Date when manufacturing season opened.	Date when manufacturing season ended.	Average number of cows furnishing milk during the year 1879.	Average cost of milk per 100 lbs., if bought at the factory.	Total number of pounds of milk used at the factory during the year.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY. Number of pounds of cheese made.	Kinds of cheese.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY. Number of pounds of butter made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1																							
2																							
3																							
4																							
5																							
6																							

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES—Continued.

INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY—Cont'd. Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY. Number of pounds of butter made.	Number of pounds of cheese made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making butter.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making cheese.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of butter.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of cheese.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES ONLY. Number of pounds of condensed milk produced.	Value of condensed milk produced.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER-POWER IS USED. On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED. Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	
																										1
																										2
																										3
																										4
																										5
																										6

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

NOTES RELATIVE TO CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORIES.

COLUMNS 1 to 15 have reference to all factories of this class, and should be filled for every establishment enumerated.
COLUMNS 16 to 21 have reference to manufacturers of cheese only.
COLUMNS 22 to 27 have reference to manufacturers of butter only.
COLUMNS 28 to 38 have reference to those factories that manufacture both cheese and butter.
COLUMNS 39 and 40 have reference to manufacturers of condensed milk.

[7–344.]

Supervisor's Dist. No. 3
Enumeration Dist. No. 71

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

Received July 19, 1880.

FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS—CHEESE, BUTTER, AND CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

Products of Industry in Frederick Dist., in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Jacob Heintz, Enumerator

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS.

	NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at anyone time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR. NUMBER OF HRS. IN THE ORDINARY DAY OF LABOR. May to Novemb'r.	Novemb'r to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	MONTHS IN OPERATION. On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of runs of stone.	Estimated maximum capacity per day, in bushels.	Do you do custom work or make only for a market? If the former, what proportion of your product is custom grinding?	Is there an elevator connected with your establishment? If so, state capacity in bushels.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER-POWER IS USED. On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
1	Worman William J.	7000.	2	1			12	10	1.25		360.	12				4	150	Three Quarter		Tuscarora	11	1	Over Shoot	11	75	20	1
2	Worman William J.	3.000.	2	2			10	12	1.25	.50	~~350.~~ 300		9		3	2	100	all		Spring Branch Northeast Fork	19	1	Over Shoot	3	50	10	2
3	Veronica J. Calvin	4.000.	2	2			12	12	1.75	.75	~~630.~~ 300	12				2	30	one fifth		Tuscarora	10	1	Turbine	2	173	8	3
4	Miller Thomas L.	2.500	1	1			12	12	1.50		300	6	3	3		2	25	all		Tuscarora	11	1	Turbine	17½	260	4	4
5																											5
6																											6

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS—Continued.

	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE—Continued. IF STEAM-POWER IS USED. Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	MATERIALS. Number of bushels of wheat.	Value.	Number of bushels of other grain.	Value.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials.	PRODUCTS. Number of barrels of wheat flour.	Number of barrels of rye flour.	Number of pounds of buckwheat flour.	Number of pounds of barley meal.	Number of pounds of corn meal.	Number of pounds of feed.	Number of pounds of hominy.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.	
	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	
1			—	15.000	18,000.	400	300.	200.	18.500.	3000				~~2160~~ 312000	21.0000			20.000.	1
2				1000	1000.	6000.	3600.	25.	~~4625~~ 4325	200	30	1000		~~25000~~	2.6000	5.000		~~4325~~	2
3				10.000.	12.000.			50.	12050.	2.000					14.2.000			12.600	3
4				1500	1.500	1.500	750.	25	~~2275~~	300				81000 ~~2500~~	24000			4300 1,327	4
5																			5
6																			6

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

GENERAL INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO ALL FACTORIES NAMED ABOVE.

	NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	WAGES. Average day's wages for a dairyman.	Average day's wages for ordinary labor.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Total value of labor employed in the year.	Date when manufacturing season opened.	Date when manufacturing season ended.	Average number of cows furnishing milk during the year 1879.	Average cost of milk per 100 lbs., if bought at the factory.	Total number of pounds of milk used at the factory during the year.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1															
2															
3															
4															
5															
6															

INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY.

	Number of pounds of cheese made.	Kinds of cheese.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.
	16	17	18	19	20	21
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						

INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY.

	Number of pounds of butter made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.
	22	23	24
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES—Continued.

INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY—Cont'd.

	Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.
	25	26	27
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			

INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY.

	Number of pounds of butter made.	Number of pounds of cheese made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making butter.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making cheese.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of butter.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of cheese.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.
	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											

INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES ONLY.

	Number of pounds of condensed milk produced.	Value of condensed milk produced.
	39	40
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		

POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER-POWER IS USED.

	On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.
	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							

IF STEAM-POWER IS USED.

	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
	48	49	50
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto. The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included. The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

NOTES RELATIVE TO CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORIES.

COLUMNS 1 to 15 have reference to all factories of this class, and should be filled for every establishment enumerated.
COLUMNS 16 to 21 have reference to manufacturers of cheese only.
COLUMNS 22 to 27 have reference to manufacturers of butter only.
COLUMNS 28 to 38 have reference to those factories that manufacture both cheese and butter.
COLUMNS 39 and 40 have reference to manufacturers of condensed milk.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 3
Enumeration Dist. No. 11

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS—CHEESE, BUTTER, AND CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

Products of Industry in Frederick (2) District in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Scott McCardell

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR. NUMBER OF HRS. IN THE ORDINARY DAY OF LABOR. May to Novemb'r.	Novemb'r to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	MONTHS IN OPERATION. On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of runs of stone.	Estimated maximum capacity per day, in bushels.	Do you do custom work or make only for a market? If the former, what proportion of your product is custom grinding?	Is there an elevator connected with your establishment? If so, state capacity in bushels.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER-POWER IS USED. On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
John Crain	18 00	1	1			12	12	1 00		25.	3	3	6		1	40	custom & mkt		Carrollcreek	24	1	Overshot	2	2	12
Ezra Cramer	45 00	2	2			12	12	1 50	75	460	4	4	4		3	50	custom		Carrollcreek	16	1	Overshot	6	2	20
Edmund Fraga	25 00	2	2			8	12	1 50	75	350.	2	8	2	1	2	35	custom		Tuscarora	14	1	Overshot	3	12	10
Brodrups	4 000	1				12	6				3	3	6		2	50	custom		Tuscarora	23	1	Overshot	3	4	12

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS—Continued.

POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE—Continued. IF STEAM-POWER IS USED. Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	MATERIALS. Number of bushels of wheat.	Value.	Number of bushels of other grain.	Value.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials.	PRODUCTS. Number of barrels of wheat flour.	Number of barrels of rye flour.	Number of pounds of buckwheat flour.	Number of pounds of barley meal.	Number of pounds of corn meal.	Number of pounds of feed.	Number of pounds of hominy.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
					3000	1500.		1525.	✓				2500	7500	3000		2500.
					4600	1600	25	7600	✓				15000	10000	2000	50	16000
			4000	4000	4600	2500	150.	6650	✓1000	15			8000	4000	3800 2444		10000 6650
			3000	3000	1500	750	100	3850 6000	✓ 750 600				10000	7000 4600	250		6000 4600
			500	500	500	250	10	760	✓ 100				26400 13500	8000 18445	600		10042

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

GENERAL INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO ALL FACTORIES NAMED ABOVE. NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	WAGES. Average day's wages for a dairyman.	Average day's wages for ordinary labor.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Total value of labor employed in the year.	Date when manufacturing season opened.	Date when manufacturing season ended.	Average number of cows furnishing milk during the year 1879.	Average cost of milk per 100 lbs., if bought at the factory.	Total number of pounds of milk used at the factory during the year.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY. Number of pounds of cheese made.	Kinds of cheese.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY. Number of pounds of butter made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES—Continued.

INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY—Cont'd. Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY. Number of pounds of butter made.	Number of pounds of cheese made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making butter.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making cheese.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of butter.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of cheese.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES ONLY. Number of pounds of condensed milk produced.	Value of condensed milk produced.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER-POWER IS USED. On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED. Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
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The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

NOTES RELATIVE TO CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORIES.

COLUMNS 1 to 15 have reference to all factories of this class, and should be filled for every establishment enumerated.
COLUMNS 16 to 21 have reference to manufacturers of cheese only.
COLUMNS 22 to 27 have reference to manufacturers of butter only.
COLUMNS 28 to 38 have reference to those factories that manufacture both cheese and butter.
COLUMNS 39 and 40 have reference to manufacturers of condensed milk.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 3.
Enumeration Dist. No. 68.

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

Received August 6, 80.

FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS—CHEESE, BUTTER, AND CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

Products of Industry in Frederick District, in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

June 26th

Ass't Gen'l Enumerator.

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR. NUMBER OF HRS. IN THE ORDINARY DAY OF LABOR. May to Novemb'r.	Novemb'r to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	MONTHS IN OPERATION. On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of runs of stone.	Estimated maximum capacity per day, in bushels.	Do you do custom work or make only for a market? If the former, what proportion of your product is custom grinding?	Is there an elevator connected with your establishment? If so, state capacity in bushels.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER-POWER IS USED. On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1 Reese Joseph S.	800	3	13	—	—	12	10	1,00	50	100,	12	—	—	—	5	300	All Customs	None	Carroll Creek	16½	2	Overshot	4	9	20
2																									
3																									
4																									
5																									
6																									

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS—Continued.

POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE—Continued. IF STEAM-POWER IS USED. Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	MATERIALS. Number of bushels of wheat.	Value.	Number of bushels of other grain.	Value.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials.	PRODUCTS. Number of barrels of wheat flour.	Number of barrels of rye flour.	Number of pounds of buckwheat flour.	Number of pounds of barley meal.	Number of pounds of corn meal.	Number of pounds of feed.	Number of pounds of hominy.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
			12,000	15,000	1000	1000	175	16,175	3000	90	none	none	50,000	190,000	none	200	22,000

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

GENERAL INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO ALL FACTORIES NAMED ABOVE. NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	WAGES. Average day's wages for a dairyman.	Average days wages for ordinary labor.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Total value of labor employed in the year.	Date when manufacturing season opened.	Date when manufacturing season ended.	Average number of cows furnishing milk during the year 1879.	Average cost of milk per 100 lbs., if bought at the factory.	Total number of pounds of milk used at the factory during the year.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY. Number of pounds of cheese made.	Kinds of cheese.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY. Number of pounds of butter made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1																							
2																							
3																							
4																							
5																							
6																							

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES—Continued.

INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY—Cont'd. Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY. Number of pounds of butter made.	Number of pounds of cheese made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making butter.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making cheese.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of butter.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of cheese.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES ONLY. Number of pounds of condensed milk produced.	Value of condensed milk produced.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER-POWER IS USED. On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED. Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

NOTES RELATIVE TO CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORIES.

COLUMNS 1 to 15 have reference to all factories of this class, and should be filled for every establishment enumerated.
COLUMNS 16 to 21 have reference to manufacturers of cheese only.
COLUMNS 22 to 27 have reference to manufacturers of butter only.
COLUMNS 28 to 38 have reference to those factories that manufacture both cheese and butter.
COLUMNS 39 and 40 have reference to manufacturers of condensed milk.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 3
Enumeration Dist. No. 66

Rec'd. July 19, 188[illegible]

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS—CHEESE, BUTTER, AND CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

Products of Industry in Buckeystown District No 2 in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Walter B. Brantz.

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS.

NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR: NUMBER OF HRS. IN THE ORDINARY DAY OF LABOR: May to Novemb'r.	Novemb'r to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	MONTHS IN OPERATION: On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of runs of stone.	Estimated maximum capacity per day, in bushels.	Do you do custom work or make only for a market? If the former, what proportion of your product is custom grinding?	Is there an elevator connected with your establishment? If so, state capacity in bushels.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE: IF WATER-POWER IS USED: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
Zimmerman C. K.	$3500	1	1			12	12	1.50		$400	12				4	25	All Custom	Ballinger & Co.	Monocacy	14	3	Overshot	3½	5	30	1
Zimmerman Elias	4500	3	2½			12	9	1	.75	400	12				3	30	One Fourth		Ballinger Creek	20	1	Overshot	3½	4	10	2
Krantz William	2000	1	1			12	10	1		300	12				2	25	All Custom		Tus Grove Branch	18	1	Overshot	3½	5	10	3
4																										4
5																										5
6																										6

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS—Continued.

POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE—Continued. IF STEAM-POWER IS USED: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	MATERIALS: Number of bushels of wheat.	Value.	Number of bushels of other grain.	Value.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials.	PRODUCTS: Number of barrels of wheat flour.	Number of barrels of rye flour.	Number of pounds of buckwheat flour.	Number of pounds of barley meal.	Number of pounds of corn meal.	Number of pounds of feed.	Number of pounds of hominy.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.	
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	
			6000	6600	500	250	50	7150 (6900)	1200				25000	87000			8300	1
			5545	5545	1250	525	100	6170	1109				4750 (8000)	8875		125	7160	2
			500	500	1000	500	25	1025	125				2400	1900 (4300)	300		1600	3
																		4
																		5
																		6

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

GENERAL INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO ALL FACTORIES NAMED ABOVE: NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	WAGES: Average day's wages for a dairyman.	Average day's wages for ordinary labor.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Total value of labor employed in the year.	Date when manufacturing season opened.	Date when manufacturing season ended.	Average number of cows furnishing milk during the year 1879.	Average cost of milk per 100 lbs., if bought at the factory.	Total number of pounds of milk used at the factory during the year.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY: Number of pounds of cheese made.	Kinds of cheese.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY: Number of pounds of butter made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
1																								1
2																								2
3																								3
4																								4
5																								5
6																								6

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES—Continued.

INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO BUTTER FACTORIES ONLY—Cont'd: Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES ONLY: Number of pounds of butter made.	Number of pounds of cheese made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making butter.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making cheese.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of butter.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of cheese.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.	INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES ONLY: Number of pounds of condensed milk produced.	Value of condensed milk produced.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE: IF WATER-POWER IS USED: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	
																										1
																										2
																										3
																										4
																										5
																										6

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
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POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

NOTES RELATIVE TO CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORIES.

COLUMNS 1 to 15 have reference to all factories of this class, and should be filled for every establishment enumerated.
COLUMNS 16 to 21 have reference to manufacturers of cheese only.
COLUMNS 22 to 27 have reference to manufacturers of butter only.
COLUMNS 28 to 38 have reference to those factories that manufacture both cheese and butter.
COLUMNS 39 and 40 have reference to manufacturers of condensed milk.

June

P.O

SPECIAL ABSTRACT ... MANUFACTURES.

FLOURING A... GRIST MILLS.

County of Frederick, State of Maryland P.O. Buckeystown

Page No. ..... Clerk, Joseph T. Day Enumerator's District-65 Supervisor's Dist-3

CENSUS OFFICE RECEIVED FEB 11 1881

	No. of Establishments.	CAPITAL.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR. NUMBER OF HRS. IN THE ORDINARY DAY OF LABOR. May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	MONTHS IN OPERATION. On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	RUNS OF STONE. Number.	DAILY CAPACITY. Bushels.	ELEVATORS. Number.	MAXIMUM CAPACITY. Bushels.	Number of bushels of wheat.
	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	19	19	30
Meredeth Copeland		$3500	8	✓	✓	✓	10	12	2.50	~~1.00~~	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	3	~~2.00~~			✓
		500	6	1						1.00	180.00/100	3	4	5			2.00			500

MATERIALS. of bushels of grain	Value.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials.	PRODUCTS. Number of barrels of wheat flour.	Number of barrels of rye flour.	Number of cwt. of buckwheat flour.	Number of cwt. of barley meal.	Number of cwt. of corn meal.	Number of cwt. of feed.	Number of pounds of hominy.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
✓	✓	~~25~~	✓	1050	150	1000	✓	✓ 40	✓ 40	✓	✓	✓
00	3.200	~~3750~~	3775					30 000	414.400	1800	28.00/100	4.250

Corrected on original return

...RICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. CONDENSED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDEN...

...ERAL INQUIRIES APPLICABLE TO ALL FACTORIES NAMED ABOVE.

INQUIRIES APPLICA...

[7–344.]

Supervisor's Dist. No. 2
Enumeration Dist. No. 65

Rec'd July 26. 1880

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS—CHEESE, BUTTER, AND CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

Products of Industry in Buckeystown (1st) District in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Joseph B. Day

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS.

Name of corporation, company, or individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and hours of labor: Number of hrs. in the ordinary day of labor: May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in operation: On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of runs of stone.	Estimated maximum capacity per day, in bushels.	Do you do custom work or make only for a market? If the former, what proportion of your product is custom grinding?	Is there an elevator connected with your establishment? If so, state capacity in bushels.	Power used in manufacture: If water-power is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Peter Williams	2500	2	12			12	4	250		400		4	4	4	2	75	Custom		Rocky Forest	8	1	Overshot	8	10	12
Copeland Meredith	2500	6	12			10	12	250	100	250	8	4	5	3	3	200	Custom		Tuscarora	18	1	Overshot	4½	10	14
Robert Brothers	8000	2	12			12	12	200	100	300	9		2	1	6	300	Merchant		Monocacy	6	3	Turbine	4½	45	100
Simmons Chas	1500	3	13			12	12	250		350	6		3	3	6	500	Merchant		Monocacy	6	3	Turbine	5	50	110

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS—Continued.

Power used in manufacture—Continued. If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	Materials: Number of bushels of wheat.	Value.	Number of bushels of other grain.	Value.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials.	Products: Number of barrels of wheat flour.	Number of barrels of rye flour.	Number of pounds of buckwheat flour.	Number of pounds of barley meal.	Number of pounds of corn meal.	Number of pounds of feed.	Number of pounds of hominy.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
			2100	~~2400~~ 2490	2500	1000	100	~~3200~~ 2990	400				~~134000~~ 14000	~~33000~~ 20000	1000		~~4080~~ 2400
			~~1500~~ 550	~~650~~	8000	~~3200~~ 5000	225	3776	~~100~~ 200	50	1000		30000	~~414400~~ 7680	~~1000~~ 400	~~250~~ 500	~~4250~~ 8000
			11000	14330			200	14530	2444					~~171080~~ 122940			16430
			20000	22000	100	50	200	~~22350~~ 22350	4400				~~56000~~ 4401	~~306000~~ 26000			33860

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

General inquiries applicable to all factories named above: Name of corporation, company, or individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages: Average day's wages for a dairyman.	Average day's wages for ordinary labor.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Total value of labor employed in the year.	Date when manufacturing season opened.	Date when manufacturing season ended.	Average number of cows furnishing milk during the year 1879.	Average cost of milk per 100 lbs., if bought at the factory.	Total number of pounds of milk used at the factory during the year.	Inquiries applicable to cheese factories only: Number of pounds of cheese made.	Kinds of cheese.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	Inquiries applicable to butter factories only: Number of pounds of butter made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES—Continued.

Inquiries applicable to butter factories only—Cont'd: Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.	Inquiries applicable to combined butter and skim-cheese factories only: Number of pounds of butter made.	Number of pounds of cheese made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making butter.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making cheese.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of butter.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of cheese.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.	Inquiries applicable to condensed milk factories only: Number of pounds of condensed milk produced.	Value of condensed milk produced.	Power used in manufacture: If water-power is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

I certify that I have this day completed the enumeration of the district assigned me, and that the returns have been truly and truthfully made in accordance with law and my oath of Office.

June 19th 1880.

Joseph B. Day
Enumerator

Notes.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
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